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PRICE FOUR ANNAS

Kirghiz Youth



Photo: M. Irfan

D. B. Deodhar on

C. K. Nayudu: 'Skyscraper Of Indian Cricket'

(See Page 3)

By Julian Roberts



"I'm sorry, but all the houses we have are already under option. If you will leave your name and address we will...."

"But, darling, I'm furious! He knows very well the river party is tomorrow and how terribly keen I am on going to it. I've bought new summer stuff and everything. And along comes this telegram to-day, 'Extremely sorry cannot return till Friday.' Maybe...."

"Maybe nothing! It's just sheer inconsiderateness. He promised me the day off, and I've been looking forward to it more than anything in my life. Why should I have to stick alone in his office, just watching the clock go round, merely to let him lose away another day in the sun at Scarborough? It isn't as though there's anything to do except turn away a few callers; we haven't a house on the books that isn't already as good as sold."

"Well, in that case," said Roma Farquharson, "why not let me do a hard day's work for a change, and deputize for you. Nobody need ever know, and you could go up the river and be stung by insects to your heart's content."

"Oh, if you only would, dear! I'd never forget it. Look, I could give you the keys now. And there's absolutely nothing to be done but stack a few letters neatly on his desk, answer a few telephone calls, and go out to lunch. You can make yourself a cup of tea, and leave at latest by five. There's a perfectly swell new library book in the drawer of my desk. Roma, will you?"

Roma did. Everything she found, was much as Mary Ford said it would be. Nothing exciting at all. She spent the first hour exploring Mr. Eastman's small but elegant office, discovering in Mary's desk a few necessities of the business, photographs and descriptions of houses, orders to view, and so on. Good taste showed everywhere; Mr. Eastman obviously relied on high quality rather than on quantity for his success. It was very nearly lunch-time before her loneliness was disturbed by the first visitor.

The door was pushed open and a young woman, in smart coat and skirt and a hat which Roma immediately envied, came in, followed by a young man apparently not quite her own age by a year or two. A determined and somewhat aggressive young woman, she looked round the office a trifle superciliously.

"We've come to buy a house. Or rent it. We don't much mind which," she announced superbly. "Is Mr. Eastman in?"

"I'm afraid he's not."

"That's most annoying. Well, what houses have you?" She spoke as though Roma could pull them out on a tray, like jelly, for her inspection.

"None at all, I'm afraid."

"Too ridiculous! You must have some. You are an estate agent's, aren't you?"

"I'm sorry, but all the houses we have are already under option. If you will leave your name and address we will...."

The young man spoke for the first time. He had a quiet voice and a pleasant smile, and Roma liked him. Felt sorry for him, too. She was already at the point of losing her temper with his spoilt and automatic companion!

MARY'S DAY OFF

"That would be best, Muriel," he said.

She turned on him in fury. "I wish you wouldn't interfere. Roderick!" she flashed. "If this wedding is to take place in October I must have a house ready for me, mustn't I? There's no time at all to waste in waiting for tradesmen's convenience." She turned to Roma, who felt like slapping her face. "I insist on seeing Mr. Eastman personally. Where can I find him?"

It was not until the moment after she had snapped out her reply that Roma realized she had probably cost Mary Ford her job, the last thing she had intended to do.

"There's a train, I think, at 2.45 from King's Cross. He is at Scarborough, if you don't mind seeing him in a bathing costume."

There was quite a hush. Roderick grinned, hiding it by turning away to admire the framed ground plan of some noble estate hanging on the wall. The young woman, the wind temporarily taken clean out of her sails, stood for a few moments trembling with anger, her face white, her hands clenched.

"Impertinence!" she gasped at last. "Unpardonable impertinence!"

But in the brief fraction of time a chance to save Mary's job had swept into Roma's mind. The woman must somehow be placated if the whole story of Mary's day off was not to come to Mr. Eastman's ears.

"I'm sorry," she said steadily. "I really do apologize. But we were talking about houses. We have none, but I could recommend a really nice flat, furnished at the moment, but that could be arranged, close to...."

"A flat? Do you think a flat would do, Roderick?"

"I really don't see why not."

"Well, anyhow, let's go and see it. We can't spend the whole day here."

Roma filled in the address on one of the order-to-view forms, remembered just in time to sign it with Mary's name, and had it almost snatched from her hand by the impatient young woman.

"You'll find it unoccupied," she said. "You can examine it at your leisure. Here's the key."

Then she went to lunch. It was the key of her own flat she had given them.

"I wouldn't mind him living in it, but her... oh, murder!"

There was nothing left to hope for but that Mary had enjoyed her day. It was likely to cost her pretty dear, anyhow. Unless Mr. Eastman was a mighty good fellow it was certain to be the sack. Trudging homeward, Roma anxiously wondered what would be the best way to break the news.

They had come back, those two, but not till nearly five o'clock. The woman had flung down the key contemptuously on her desk.

"Of all the ridiculous suggestions!" she sneered. "It is certainly not the sort of place I should care to live in!"

Stung by the insult to the flat she had so carefully chosen and so exquisitely furnished, Roma let her have it. "I can't imagine any sort of place anyone would care to live with you in!" she retorted.

There followed five minutes of

hysterical denunciation, of high-voltage reiterations that her insolence would be reported and the woman and her young escort withdrew.

Would Mary ever forgive her? Comfortably off herself, her own profession as a fashion illustrator bringing her in a lively income, Roma could afford to be independent and outspoken. But she recognized that for less lucky ones good jobs were hard to get.

Arriving home, she glanced round the flat with pride; everything about it was a joy to her. Imagine that woman living in it! Of course, she had felt sure from the first it would not appeal to her, but what a risk she had run! She had only offered it to put things off till Mary's return on the morrow.

She was suddenly astonished to notice that something was missing. The little table in the recess by the fireplace was bare; it had carried for months a brilliant portrait of herself in crayons by her brother, the already famous young artist. In a little while she noticed the edge of it just sticking out behind the radio-gram. Who could have put it there? Only that woman....

The telephone bell interrupted her thoughts.

"It's me, Mary, darling," came an excited voice. "I've had a wonderful day. Miraculous! Heavenly! Glorious! All the words which mean impossibly delirious. Roma, I'm engaged!"

"Engaged? To whom?"

"To Basil, of course. In a side-stream all hung with weeping willows or something near Old Windsor. We're getting married at once. Oh, girl!" She babbled on, and while listening Roma also heard the faint click of her letter-box in the passage as something was pushed through.

So there wouldn't be any tragedy in the office after all! For a little while Roma enjoyed the ecstasy of unutterable relief, and then, remembering, went to pick up the letter, which had obviously been delivered by hand. Opening it, she found two



tickets for the finest show in London, accompanied by a pencilled note. "Do use these to-night," it ran, "and do please take me with you. I think you are wonderful; Muriel has never been so properly handled in her life. I think the flat is wonderful; did you find your portrait? Do please meet me in the foyer of the Imperial. We can have supper at the Parnassus after the show. There is so much to explain. Roddy."

Roddy! Of all the impudence! A man whose surname she didn't even know asking her out to play and supper! She almost tore the tickets to bits. But she waited a moment, and the moment was fateful.

She was so happy; the day had, after all, gone well. And the letter really was a nice one naive and appealing. And who could resist the magic lure of "There is so much to explain." She chose the most alluring of her frocks.

He explained everything to her during the first interval.

"I spotted the portrait first thing. It was so obviously you, yet there was the inscription, 'Roma, from John.' But the order-to-view was signed 'Mary Ford,' and I smelt a rat, two rats, a whole jolly rattery. I knew Muriel would raise a proper noise if she found out anything funny, so I popped it behind the radio while she wasn't looking."

"You were a dear," said Roma.

"But fancy you ever thinking it was me and not my poor, misguided brother Willis that was going to marry her! I was only piloting her round. Muriel's not my sort by a long way; you're my sort. If ever there was...." (Tit-Bits)



"Here are the headlines of the news."

Here are the headlines of the news.

English financial assistance from the

Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Exclusive Feature

C. K. Nayudu: 'Skyscraper Of Indian Cricket'

One is tempted to use the word skyscraper with C.K. in more senses than one.

His wiry, well-built and tall figure attracts the attention of every looker on even from a distance as does a skyscraper.

On a closer view the difference and distance between the tall figure and the surroundings becomes all the more striking and the people all about begin to look up with wonder to get a full view of the height and strength of the imposing figure. Nature was thus very kind to Nayudu in supplying him with an enviable physique and a stature which give an indisputed advantage to every sportsman in all outdoor games.

Physically thus he has been a towering figure on every playing field. In the abstract too, he scraped the sky, by means of the balls which flew from his bat in all directions and landed like fire-works beyond the boundary. Like a skyscraper he caught the eyes of all from far and near and dwarfed the best in the surrounding.

STILL "NOT OUT"

C.K. has just completed his half century of life and is still not out, to continue his career for a longer time. In his year of his climacteric therefore he deserves our best congratulations and wishes for an equally useful and happy future. It would have been a pity if C.K. had decided like many cricketers and sportsmen to retire from the game altogether, thus depriving the youngsters of his useful advice and guidance. C.K. may not as before figure in the highest competitive Cricket or may not thrill now the crowds with the same mighty hits over the roofs of buildings.

However his style, manner and method of play, his footwork and judgment in the plan and execution of strokes will be a great lesson for the new comers for whom example is always hundred times better than precept. It is ever a credit and a compliment to a player to keep up his youthful interest and enthusiasm for the game to a period as long as

possible; in fact it is the primary object of outdoor exercise and games to keep their devotee young. To retire from the game prematurely thus is a definite sign of mental weakness which active games are capable to prevent. To retire before one's time from active sports as from active life—is to enter a vicious circle which engulfs a person to his doom more and more. Let us hope that our older cricketers keep up their game in the real

attracted soon the attention of the ex-Maharaja of Indore who admitted him for military service where he rose by degrees to the rank of a colonel, working as the A.D.C. to His Highness. He had been playing quite regularly in the famous series of the Bombay Quadrangular or pentangular for about 25 years since his first appearance in 1916 and his vigorous strokes and particularly the spectacular sixers like so many bright fire-works had been enjoyed

plaint against him was that he threw into the shade, while he was at the wicket, not only his rivals but also his partner at the other end with his spectacular adventurous game. There have been cricketers in India with more artistic strokes, with more ease and grace of style and greater command over placing; but Nayudu stood unrivalled in his flashing powerful and storming strokes which created awe and terror in the hearts even of the best bowlers.

EARLY AUGURY

I will briefly explain how Nayudu laid the foundation of his game and of the required physique and power. Heredity no doubt plays a prominent part in building up the foundation of any genius; the hereditary virtues and gifts however like the seedlings of plants do require healthy nourishment and atmosphere and careful tending. The father and uncle of Nayudu were athletes of good standard and had a keenness and liking for outdoor games, particularly cricket.

They were contemporaries of the great Ranjee 50 years ago during their university life at Cambridge. Both were barristers at law and kept excellent health. As residents of Nagpur in C.P., they encouraged local cricketers a good deal and young Naidu got an inspiration for cricket from his father. In 1913, I had an occasion to visit Nagpur where young C. K. Nayudu, then in his teens was introduced to me as a sample of C.P. cricket and asked to bowl to me in the nets. I was even then favourably impressed with his thin, active and athletic figure and predicted a bright future for him; happily it came out to be true.

In his school days he was coached by Rao Sahib R. Rajanna and Mr. R. G. Bhide who took paternal care of him. While playing for his school, Nayudu never lost a match. Hockey, Football and Athletics were his favourite pastimes which served to build up a sound and active physique for him. Running, sprinting and jumping are in fact, the real basic exercises for all out-door games and the young aspirants in games must not neglect them in the school days.

ALL-ROUND ATHLETE

It is observed that all good players were fine sprinters in their school education in athletics, therefore, is the first essential for all progress in games like cricket, tennis or hockey. Nayudu received in young age, a severe and careful training under one soldier, Smith Doreen who taught

(Continued on Page 6)

By D. B. Deodhar

C. K. Nayudu is without doubt the No. 1 Idol of Indian cricket, though he is now past his prime. In fact he and his sixers have already become a legend in every cricket field—and backyard.

Prof. Deodhar, who has been associated with C. K. in many a famous match, writes here about the latter's prowess with intimate knowledge and keen sympathy. Following the old tag, one can say that it needs a great cricketer to appreciate another, and we are sure that this article will appeal to all our readers.

amateur spirit without caring for public criticism or applause.

SPECTACULAR SIXERS

Born 50 years ago, C.K. got his education both in his studies and sports at Nagpur where his father practised at the bar. Immediately after he passed out of the School and joined the Nagpur College, he devoted himself seriously to the game and made his mark in the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket as a fine all rounder. His military bearing, athletic figure and sportive nature

by the young and old, men and women and the critics and laymen alike.

When he was in his best form and capacity for hurricane hitting all round the field, 20 years ago, he set the crowds in raptures and it was impossible at times to watch his game in peace and patience. The people stood up unconsciously in their seats at his consecutive overbounds and when they clapped, shouted and waved their handkerchieves in delight, the crowds presented a scene of an ocean surging with mighty waves.

Very few of us who witnessed at Bombay his historic innings against Gilligan's M.C.C. team in 1926, can forget the intense commotion of the crowds who were thrilled to madness at his 13 sixers against English bowlers in 2½ hours. He had been thus an idol of the spectators, particularly of the children who clamoured for sixes (whatever the situation) of the match may be when Nayudu walked to the wicket with his long strides. The standing com-



The author and his subject.

ELEVENTH NOVEMBER

They shall not rise again
And see the deep, deathless beauty of life and the earth;
Neither hear the singing strings nor the fluted melodies from
Orpheus's throat

For they lie undisturbed in the dank abyss,
Unawakened and exhausted in the holocaust of an Epic strife.

Before them a generation strived and died
For the same cause. To-day we kneel and pray
In their memory for they shall never be with us again
Nor see the burning flowers in the fields,
The tinted skies at morn,
Or the carmine of the sun as it dips the horizon
At evensong.

As in silence bend our heads
Remembering those who've gone before us:
Let us beseech Mars that we may not hear his clarion
So that, in calm, we may build a Citadel
From the broken pieces of this World
With stone and steel.

They have passed before us and nevermore
Will they see the deep, deep beauty of this earth.

—ADI K. SETT.

Removing The Scars Of War

A Ten-Year Task

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The great explosion at a large arms dump at Dunkirk recently while French and German soldiers were rendering shells harmless is a reminder that the task of clearing up the mess of the war is going to be a dangerous as well as a very long job. All over the world are now almost countless dumps of shells, ammunition, bombs and explosive of many kinds. In addition there are millions of landmines still buried, tens of thousands of mines in the sea. In France alone there are estimated to be still some 30,000,000. Removal of each is a hazard, yet the work is urgent for the mines render useless thousands of acres of valuable agricultural land. Some time ago the Russians announced that they had cleared large parts of Ukraine and Byelorussia of explosive articles—mines and unexploded shells or bombs—and that the number removed exceeded twelve million.

The removal of explosive articles alone represents a tremendous task

that will not be completed for years. But it is only part of the task of clearing up after the battles of the last six years. In Britain, for instance, there are millions of miles of barbed wire that must be removed, countless concrete and steel tank obstructions, as well as undersea obstructions, air raid shelters, bricked up ground floors and so on.

Herculean Task

To get some idea of the size of the task it is only necessary to give the recent estimate that 200,000 men

would be required working for six to eight weeks to remove the innumerable shelters, static water tanks, sandbags and miles of emergency water pipes in the streets of London. There is no possibility of 20,000 men being available for the job, much less 200,000 and we may expect, therefore, that it will be years rather than months before the last of these eyesores and obstructions disappear and Londoners are not daily reminded of the blitz. The same conditions apply in other large towns which made similar preparations for meeting raids. And all over the continent, in North Africa and even in America there are the same emergency structures requiring removal. All this before the war with Japan is ended, and now there will be huge addi-

tional areas to be cleared of explosives and obstructions. The expert who gave ten years as the least time in which we might expect to remove these relics of the war was probably being optimistic rather than pessimistic. And this, of course, takes no account of replacing the destroyed buildings, a task which is not likely to be completed within the lifetime of the majority of people alive to-day.

Accidents due to relics of the last war were occurring right up to the outbreak of the present war twenty-one years after the Armistice. No

supposedly swept area. The devices are secret and the British have, therefore, to do the sweeping themselves instead of leaving it entirely to the Germans as during the last war.

The force of 16,000 men who spent one year after the Armistice in 1918 clearing mines from European waters suffered losses, but not a single merchant ship was lost by a "forgotten" mine during this period. All the 23,000 Allied mines and thousands of German ones were cleared in a year—a speedy piece of work.

Clearing land and sea mines and unexploded bombs and shells will be made somewhat easier this time by the devices which have been invented for detecting them and rendering them harmless. A U.S. expert recently spoke of a new development in radar that enabled a sea mine to be detected at a distance of miles and on land the electrical devices used are so accurate and sensitive that the men engaged on the beaches have made quite a little haul of coins and trinkets dropped into the sand by careless holiday-makers.

Clearing the concrete pillboxes and obstructions will be a task of years and probably many will stay, like the Martello towers, to remind people yet unborn of Britain's peril of 1940 people in Britain unfortunate enough to have concrete "teeth" in their gardens have been told they must clear them themselves and obviously there will not be the skilled labour and specialised machinery necessary for a long time. The huge anti-tank ditches dug in the South of England may be filled in eventually when mechanical excavators and bulldozers become available, but the scar will remain for ever. A thousand years hence a photograph from an aeroplane will show where the ditches ran, as photographs to-day show Roman ditches and roads.

Salvage Hunters

The world has known great devastation before, but there had never been anything to approach the mess that has been made in Europe and North Africa. We get some idea of the time it will take simply to render large areas safe for civilians when we read that after two years intensive clearing civilian salvage contractors can now go to some of the western desert battlefields to see what they can pick up from the sand—entirely at their own risk.

In a lumber camp in the Canadian North-West the foreman received orders from headquarters to make certain changes in the form of his monthly report. Among other things, he was told that all figures must be expressed in terms of percentages.

Among the 100 men working at the camp there arose bitter complaints concerning the poor quality of food served by the old bachelor cook who presided over the kitchen, and the owner of the camp finally dispatched two attractive young women to take his place.

On the first of the following month the foreman of the camp began his report to headquarters: "Gentlemen I beg to inform you that there has been an important development at this camp. Last week two per cent. of the men married 100 per cent. of the cooks."

The film star handed the waiter a five-pound note.

"Bring me a whisky, and get something for yourself," he said.

The waiter brought the whisky and a pound change.

"What's the idea?" said the star "I've had only one drink, and you've brought a pound change out of five pounds."

"But you told me to get something for myself."

"Well, what did you get?"

"A new overcoat."

WORLD FAMOUS English POLISH



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FLIT

For the duration Flit is obtainable in tins and bottles. Remember—if the soldier is not on the con-
inner, it is not Flit.

In War as in Peace, Flit—the insecticide that always kills.

The Artiglio Disaster

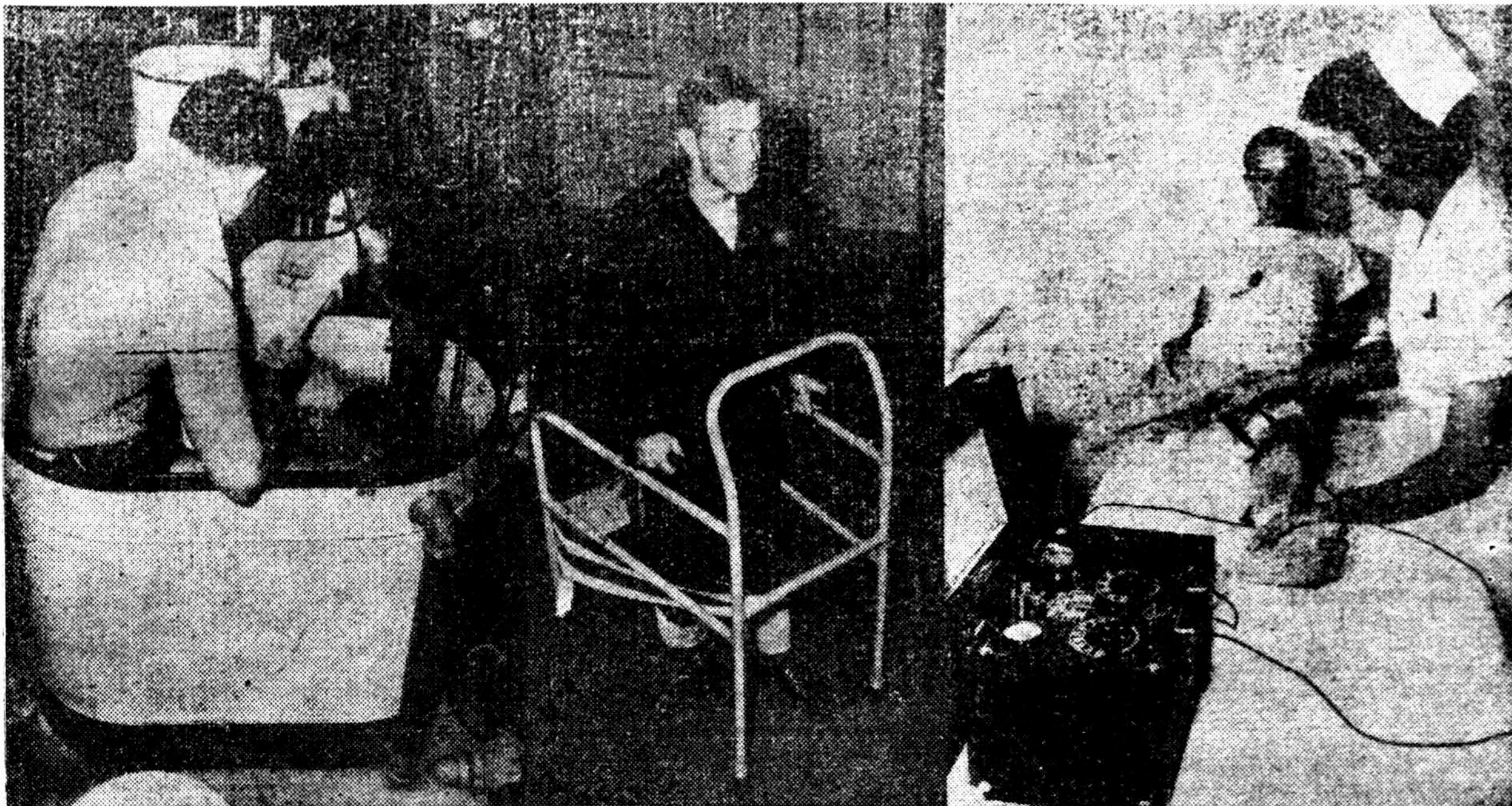
The idea that high explosive becomes harmless with the passage of time should have been finally laid by the tragedy of the Artiglio. Thirteen years after a United States freighter had been sunk off the French coast in the last war, it was decided to clear the wreck which was something of an obstruction. The task was delicate because the freighter had been filled with high explosive. The famous salvage ship Artiglio undertook it. The divers worked carefully, knowing that on the other side of any plate or bulkhead they cut with their torches might be high explosive.

But no explosions occurred and the salvage experts became more confident. When most of the explosives had been removed it was thought that time would be saved by destroying the remains of the ship with dynamite. The charge was placed and the Artiglio stood well off before firing it. What exactly followed is known only from a few members of the crew who found themselves in the sea. The Artiglio simply disappeared. There will be scores of ships to be cleared from fairways and many of them will carry risks like this.

The apparently simple task of clearing beaches in England is taking a steady toll of life amongst the volunteers from the Royal Engineers who have undertaken it. One platoon alone, clearing a few miles of beaches, lost seven men killed in a month. The work of these men which will have to continue, not only on the beaches, but in many places overseas is not, perhaps, as fully appreciated as it ought to be.

Mines In Sea

The task of the men sweeping up mines to make the seas safe again is equally hazardous, for the mines used in the present war have not been the straightforward objects used in the last war and have been designed especially to resist sweeping. One British mine, for instance, is designed not to explode on the first occasion it is swept, but to "stay out" and catch a merchant vessel passing a



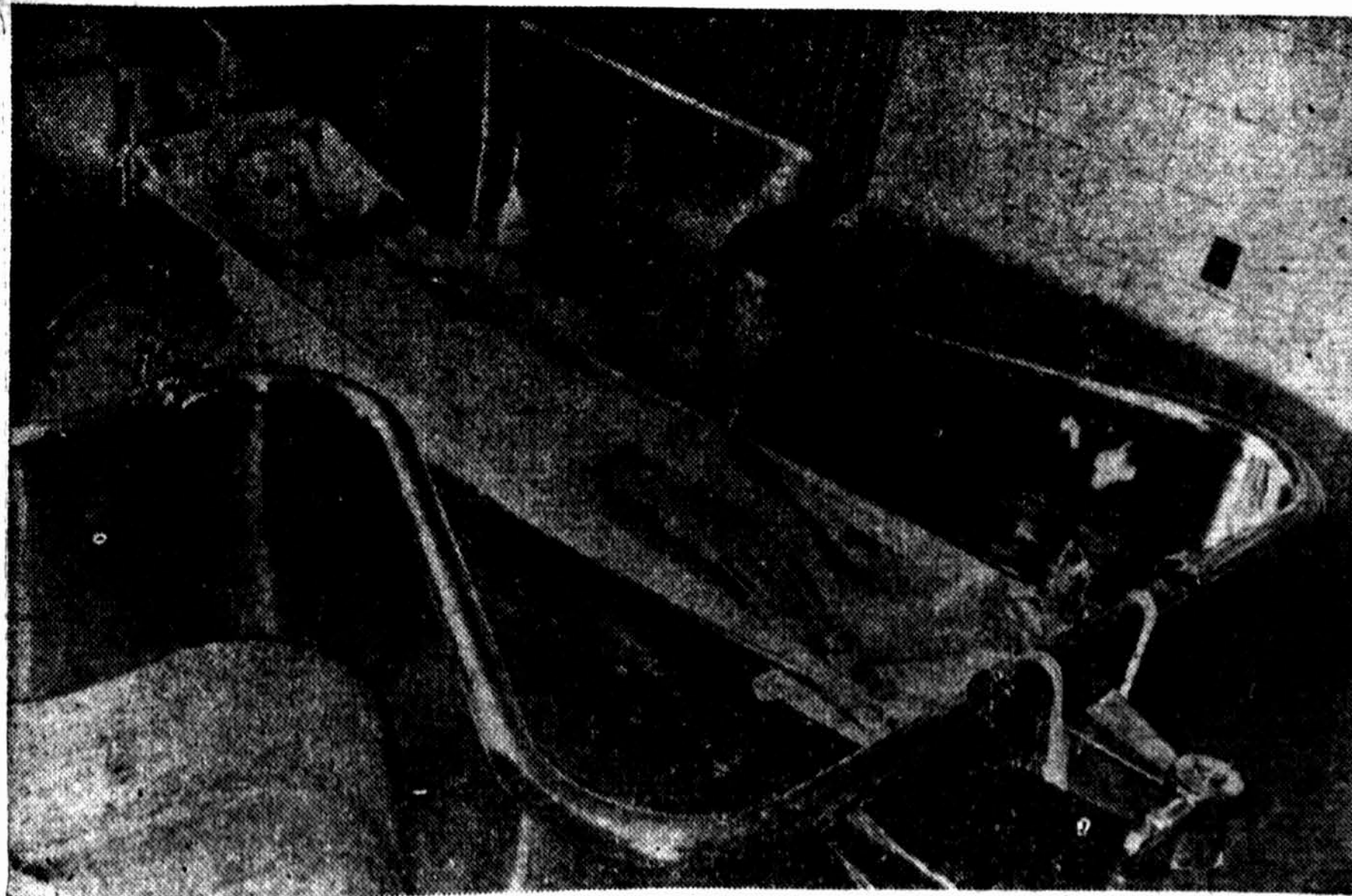
A soldier-patient reads a magazine while seated in the whirlpool tub. The action of the water, agitated by an electric current, stimulates the blood circulation of his legs and helps restore the motion of the joints.

A convalescing U.S. soldier uses a Comper Walker to help him regain his equilibrium. The Walker provides a firm balanced support, and has rollers which enable it to move and turn very easily. Men with artificial legs can learn to walk normally with the aid of the Walker. It is used for that purpose to help soldiers weakened from long periods in bed.

A nurse of the physiotherapy department at Bushnell General Hospital uses an electrical device to activate the stiffened muscle of this soldier's wounded leg.



Wounded U. S. soldiers use gymnasium apparatus for exercises that will strengthen their bodies. Each machine is designed to correct weaknesses of a specific part of the body.



The Hubbard Tub makes it possible for weakened patients to exercise, after limbs have been made buoyant by the action of the water. This aid to movement is invaluable in the restoration of function.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Nerve Treatment For Stricken Veterans

Physiotherapy is now used in all U.S. Army General Hospitals.

Nineteen of these specialize in treatment of amputees, neurosurgical and neurological cases, which constitute the large number of war injuries, the U.S. Surgeon General's office reported.

Bushnell General Hospital, Brigham City Utah, is typical of specialization centers where physiotherapy is an important phase of the treatment in these cases. The physical section there is under direction of a medical officer who is assisted by qualified physical therapists. In addition to the usual departmental activities, a training course for student physical therapists, approved by the American Medical Association, is conducted.

Daily instruction in exercise is a routine practice in all general hospitals. When patients are able to report to the physical therapy clinic, the exercise programme, conducted in groups, is graduated and augmented by instruction in balance and walking. Bandaging of stumps is another responsibility of the physical therapy section.

Patients with cord and head injuries are usually treated in the wards. Head injury cases receive specialized exercise instruction directed toward increasing range and speed of motion, and is confined to an arc not producing a "stretch reflex." Instruction in walking and common activities are included. Cord injury cases, in addition, receive radiant heat and massage as tolerated.

Patients with peripheral nerve injury receive some form of heat, massage, reeducational exercise and daily electrical stimulation. Before going on furlough, patients are instructed in exercise programmes and self massage.

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C. K. Nayudu: "Skyscraper Of Indian Cricket"

(Continued from Page 3)

his pupil boxing along with athletics. Nayudu turned out in his prime to be a very fine athlete.

If there had been any all-India Olympics then, he would have been sent for the international competitions. His records in 1916-17 at the Bombay Y.M.C.A. sports which he was induced to join were, High Jump 6 feet 1½ inches, Long Jump 22 feet 11½ inches, 100 Yards Sprint in 10 Seconds, 120 Yards Hurdles in 16.2/5 Seconds, and 440 Yards in 52 Seconds—all these done in one afternoon with heats included. This was indeed a very creditable performance and he won the championship at Bombay Y.M.C.A. sports for 2 years at both the high and long jumps. Along with athletics, wrestling and Indian exercises were his daily routine which served to develop a strong nerve, a supple wrist, resourceful mind and untiring energy for him in the bigger games.

Ten years ago, while he was 40 in age, he was asked to compete in the Central India State Forces athletic championship, though he was not prepared for it. His activity and knack for games enabled him to win the High Jump at 5' 7" and the long jump at 19'. He firmly believes that athletics are very essential for cricket and he owes his progress in it to athletics, which enthusiasts in cricket must cultivate.

Though Nayudu was more known for his cricket ability, he was fairly good in football, hockey in young days and now in tennis; in fact he tried with success all the popular games which require an active body, supple arms and a keen eye. In billiards, which require a steady and accurate aim as in shooting, he will rank very high. If he had taken to any of these games more seriously, he would have reached the same high watermark which he attained in cricket.

QUADRANGULAR RECORD

Nayudu's fine performances in the local matches at Nagpur in 1916, selected him for the Bombay Quadrangular, which was long recognised as the test-cricket of India. Though it was almost his second appearance, Nayudu scored next year in the 2nd innings 80 not out against the best Parsee side. The crowds were pleased with his style and strokes and in their usual fun cried 'Nagpuri Santra Mitha Che'. Since then, he regularly helped the Hindu side, in all the departments of the game till 1939.

In 1920, he had 121 against the Parsees. In 1922, he put up 82 against the Mohamedans. In 1924, he scored his second century in the Quadrangulars against the Europeans. He repeated the performance in 1929 with 155 against the Mohamedans. On numerous occasions, he put up scores between 50 and hundred. I was his colleague in the best of matches many a time and I could say from my personal experience that his superb batting was surpassed only by his smart and sure fielding.

With his mighty strides, he could catch or pick up the ball and shoot it at the wicket before the batsman had any idea of it. Nayudu moved like a panther on the field and any bowler could gather a harvest of wickets, being backed by fielders of his type. An instance of his unflinching courage in the field may explain the secret of his merit. While myself and Nayudu were fielding in the slips against Gilligan's side of 1926, a very hard shot flashed at Nayudu and landed on his knee before he could reach it with his hands. As he however did not shirk, the ball rebounded from his knee-cap and was safely lodged in my hands. Such a wonderful catch with our mutual help was strangely enough repeated at the finals of the Secunderabad tournament, in 1929 where I got the hardest hit on my forehead from where it rebounded into Nayudu's hand.

HIS BEST INNINGS

As to bowling he was not much

tried in his earlier career as a stock-bowler and could not develop the art much. As a bowler, he was of a defensive type and could relieve his friends with success. His high stature was an asset to him and if he had taken bowling more seriously, he could have been one of the fastest spin bowlers in India. All the same, he captured about 50 wickets in the Bombay Quadrangular Series. In matches elsewhere, he bagged all the 10 wickets thrice, in his long career of cricket.

The best innings of his life was the one he played against Gilligan's M.C.C. in 1926 at Bombay when in about two hours and half he hit up 153 with 13 over boundaries in one innings, against fine English bowling. I was glad to be his partner at the wicket for some time and could enjoy his inspired and vigorous hitting. The genius of cricket as it were possessed him that day and the balls flew in all directions with lightning speed. All bowlers were treated alike and at one stage the bowlers after delivering the balls, stood looking to the sky for an overbound clapping and cheering the mighty hits.

Nayudu however was never a wild or a blind slogger. He had mastered first, all the defensive shots and then took the offensive ones. His slim and active figure with his long arms could easily turn a good length and difficult ball into a half volley which with his flexible though hard wrists, he could easily lift beyond the field. He believes that one can hit any ball that one wishes, provided one has good footwork, swing and timing. As he could hit mercilessly, he could offer stubborn defence in critical situation.

UNFORTUNATE EXPERIENCE

When an All-India side to tour England was selected in 1932, Nayudu was indispensable in many ways and he acquitted himself well in the Test and other matches. He was given a place in the Wisdens' five cricketers of the year and some critics included him in the world's best team, if a ranking of this type was to be made. Nayudu, however like a few other leading cricketers of his day in India, did not get the opportunities to show his mettle in his prime in foreign countries.

It must be admitted that man is a creature of his circumstances and his times. Which must be considered in judging his merits. Though Indians have a supple wrist, a light body, a keen eye and an acute brain which together should make them better players than the foreigners, they lag behind, in the race, for want of proper organisation, facilities and training. To add to the evil, All India cricket was a few years ago in a mess, suffering from lack of harmony and discipline which must prove fatal to every individual and his team.

C.K. was again selected to play for India against England in 1936. The Indian team was divided against itself and none could show his best. The records of the team on and off the field were none too flattering to any one and the less said of the tour the better. There was more of politics and less of game in the whole of the tour. It would have been better for Nayudu if he had kept himself away from the trip or prevented all the trouble and confusion by using all the means at his command as the senior-most player.

That he failed in his duty to set things right with his moral influence and allowed them to drift detracted much from his reputation as a sportsman and a leader in the eyes of a layman who infers things for himself without going to the intricate and minute details. Nayudu had not the peace of mind or the happiness of mood to put up big scores. Any way he returned from the tour a sadder but wiser man.

AS A SKIPPER

As a skipper, he was not winning though courageous in experimenting with new plans and situations. To my mind, a leader who tries and fails is superior to one

One Stamp Circles The World

By Vincent Brome

Every four or five years, a conference is held at which all nations meet on an equal footing; at which every country in the world is represented, at which no power, however, great or small, has more than one vote to cast on any subject under discussion.

The Universal Postal Union, whose aim is to keep uniform the cost of postal communication between the countries of the world, is the descendant of a scheme originated in Britain over a hundred years ago by an Englishman, Rowland Hill.

Before the year 1840, rates of postage varied inside countries as well as outside. A letter travelling from one end of Britain to the other cost considerably more than a letter travelling from one part of London to another. In short, postages in Britain or any other country varied according to the distance travelled.

Then in 1840 Rowland Hill—the greatest figure in British postal history—worked out a system which brought all these internal rates into line, and Britain's penny post began. In practice it meant that a letter could be sent to any part of Britain for a penny.

The idea of a uniform postage rate was soon followed by other countries, but for many years the system was limited by each country to the confines of its own territory.

It was not until 1874 that the representatives of 22 states met at Berne and the first International Postal Convention was drawn up. This quickly reduced the chaos of varying postal charges to a few standard charges, and the Universal Postal Union became a fully fledged organisation. Now the Union holds a conference every four or five years to thrash out problems of the international posts.

The last meeting was held at Buenos Aires and was attended by more than 50 different countries. Apart from a few remote islands, every country in the world was represented.

To understand the working of the Universal Postal Union and its conferences, it is necessary to look back on the history of the international postal services.

Once upon a time, a letter sent from Britain to Constantinople cost 1s. 10d. by sea and 6s. 4d. overland. The cost today is three pence. Separate arrangements were made with each country about rates of postage and rights of transit till it was seen that if this unwieldy mass of rates

who never tries new methods and sticks to safety first measures. "Not failure but low aim is crime"—should be the motto of the real captain of a team. Nayudu tried to approach the ideal as much as possible. In his relations with some players of his team, he was singularly unfortunate; and the Amarsingh-Nayudu friction was a matter of public talk for a few years. Where lay the rub few could know and understand. In India, undue importance and honour are given to captaincy for which many times fights go on as for the royal crown. Nayudu got involved in them at times to his sorrow and suffering.

Whatever may be thus the opinion of players about Nayudu as the captain there could never be two opinions regarding him as the most powerful and spectacular batsman of this country. He delighted and thrilled the hearts of thousands with his brisk game. There is no doubt about it.

He may retire from the game in the course of nature; his name as the giant of the game however will be remembered as long as cricket will be played in this country.

and rights could be universally reduced, the whole process would be greatly simplified.

Now, one of the most important clauses in the Postal Union Convention guarantees liberty of transit throughout the world. Under this clause, every country undertakes to put its postal services at the disposal of any other country. Another part of the Convention controls rates of postages.

The broad financial background of the Union works on the assumption that every letter calls for a reply. This means that the country of origin gets the postage on the first letter, and the country receiving the letter gets the postage on the reply. There are certain complications arising out of this, and these come under analysis at the meetings of the Universal Postal Union. It may be necessary, for instance, for a country to increase its postage rates. The Union's Convention sets down a limited margin for increases or decreases.

The war has created a number of problems which will have to be solved at the next conference of the U.P.U. Certain new frontiers will have been established and there will be adjustments in currency values and with them new postage rates. The next conference should, in fact be a particularly interesting one, but what transpires there will have its roots back in the first efforts at international agreement on postal matters, and farther back still, in an episode of British history.

When the penny post first came into operation, Rowland Hill remarked, "They said Britain was postage stamp size. Certainly a penny stamp 'covers' any part of Britain now."

The idea behind that penny stamp has spread far and wide, and today, one can see the results of the penny postage in the farthest corners of the world.

A tramp approached a group of churchmen and asked for aid. "No!" one of them told him. "I'm afraid we can't help you; but you see that big man over there?"—pointing to a bishop—"he's a very generous man; you might try him."

The tramp approached the bishop confidently. The others watched with interest. They saw a surprised look come over the tramp's face; the bishop was talking eagerly. The tramp looked troubled. Then something passed from hand to hand, and the tramp slunk away. One of the churchmen called to him and asked: "Well, did you get something from our bishop?"

The tramp gave a sickly grin. "No," he said. "I gave him half a crown for his new cathedral!"

A snake collector was walking in the veld when he noticed a rare snake about to go into its hole. Having no weapons with which to trap the reptile, he decided that the best course would be to catch it by its tail each time it entered the hole and throw it as far as he could hoping that by this means he would eventually tire out the snake and thus make the capture easier.

As the snake approached its hole for the seventeenth time, it stopped and appeared to think, then turned right round and entered backwards.

The arches of the town hall were thronged with shelterers from a sudden downpour of rain, and a group of American soldiers were expressing their opinion of English weather.

"Well," said a fellow shelterer, "you'll soon be out of the country, I expect, and you can leave all the weather for us natives."

An American looked at him in surprise.

"Natives?" he said. "You don't mean to tell me that people live here in peace-time!"

WOMEN OF THREE ARMIES

BY TANIA LONG,
New York "Times" Correspondent

A young war widow from Spokane, Wash., a language teacher from Leningrad and a former schoolgirl from Surrey, England, arrived in Berlin about the same time. Wearing the uniform of their respective women's army services, these young women, so different in their backgrounds yet so alike in their hopes for the future, are here each to play her small part in one of the greatest experiments ever conducted by a group of nations to form a common policy for the successful administration of a beaten country.

In a sense Capt. Pauline E. Abell, Lieut. Tatiana Petroff and Subaltern Gillian Gambier-Perry are the "Big Three," or at least they are representative of people who stand behind the Big Three, people who even when their present leaders are gone will have to carry out their nation's destinies and on whose shoulders rests the future peace of the world.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO . . .

Although these girls came to Berlin by various routes and because of different circumstances, they came basically, for the same reason. They came because of the war Hitler unleashed on the world and because their countries needed them. And here in Berlin, where their countries are united in a great experiment, where Americans, Russians and British are learning to work and play together, they have come to realize—although they are too modest to admit it—that the world needs them and many other women like them.

For although they disagree on many subjects (as which three people don't?), they all concur on two vital points: that war is horrible and that in order to prevent a recurrence of this ghastly holocaust, the peaceful nations of the world must stick together no matter what happens.

When they speak of the tasks which lie ahead they become solemn and serious. Maintenance of peace, successful cooperation of Russia, Britain and America, these are the most important things in the world, they say. And this is not just a parrot-like repetition of the thoughts they have heard their leaders express. They have each seen too much suffering to speak lightly; they have each given too much of themselves and lost too much to speak without deep feeling.

Pauline, whose husband was killed at Bataan, Philippine Islands, Tatiana who went through the siege of Leningrad and worked in an army hospital all across Russia and Germany, and Gillian, who saw what war did to her beloved England, whose father was three years a prisoner, who stepped straight from school into war—these girls are among those who can be counted on for the sincerity with which they will work for a lasting peace.

It is astonishing how underneath their different uniforms and despite their varied backgrounds they are alike when you speak with them for any length of time. Perhaps it is because they are after all three women, three human beings. And human beings who are well intentioned and intelligent don't say much when it comes to matters that really count.

Let's have a closer look at these three girls to understand how they feel and think and where they differ and agree; one must start almost at the beginning of their stories for it is their past, their education, their experiences which make them what they are.

PAULINE FROM SPOKANE

Capt. Pauline Abell, of the Wac might rightly be called a typical American girl. Tall, dark-haired, pretty and polished, she is the product of the American middle class. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Eldenburg of Spokane, with three brothers and three sisters, she had the usual schooling, took secretarial training and went to work as a civilian employee of the United States Army in San Francisco. She met and became engaged to Capt. Horace Grant Abell, Regular Army

man, and when he was sent to Honolulu she went there for their marriage. She was there when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. This experience as well as the death of her husband the following summer led her to volunteer for the Wac in November, 1942.

"From having worked with the Army I knew how the nation needed everyone," she says. "My husband had given his life for his country and I wanted to carry on in the service he loved. Besides, I hoped that my joining might help if only a little toward bringing back other women's husbands."

Pauline came to England as an officer in the first separate Wac battalion landing at Glasgow in July, 1943. She is attached to the Eighth

winter is going to be grim, that going to movies and Army dances won't be enough to keep her happy during the coming months so she has enrolled for language classes which will soon start up for American personnel here in order to learn Russian. She wants to get to know more Russian girls and men as she has got to know British and French girls, for she sincerely believes that getting to know one another and understand one another is the best means of along well together.

Pauline wants to remain a Wac not only because she likes life in the Army but because, as she says, "If individually we can do any little thing to maintain harmony and peace in the world it's worth all the sacrifices."

American, Russian, English, they bring to their work in Berlin different view-points but the same spirit.

Air Force Headquarters near London and in October, 1944, was taken into the then highly secret organization of the United States Group Control Council for Germany, where she became the personal secretary and aide to the chief of the Air Division, Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper.

Thus she has been both in the organization which played such a large part in the destruction of Germany and in the group whose job it is to plan its reconstruction.

Here in Berlin she shares a small private house, with two other Wac officers, works anywhere from 8-30 o'clock to from 6 to 8 in the evening, depending on how busy her general is, and usually is too tired at night to do more than go home and to bed. Pauline is one of the minority of Wacs who want to remain in the Army and therefore doesn't foresee an early homecoming. She knows

"I am homesick too and would like to see my family again," she adds, "but winning the peace requires all our effort just as much as winning the war did."

This Wac captain believes in a hard peace for the Germans and thinks that shattered Berlin should be left the way it is now as a constant reminder of the horrors of war.

SPITFIRE FROM ENGLAND.

Gillian, the English girl, is even more vehement on the subject. "I hate Germans and I hate all they stand for," she says with fire. "How can one even like a nation which loves war the way this nation does?" Every time I find myself getting a little soft, maybe because I happen on some tragic individual case. I take out some of the pictures of the atrocities the Germans committed. That hardens me up quickly, believe me."

Where Pauline thinks that the Women's Army Corps should be maintained in peacetime and that women should play a constantly increasing role in the United States Army, Gillian believes that woman's place is in the home and that in peacetime, when they are no longer needed in the military services, they should return to their normal pursuits of making a home and raising children.

"Too many of us women in the services," she says, "have forgotten how to be happy at home and the quicker we get back the better. We've been spoiled by having everything done for us. We don't have to worry where our next meal comes from—and all those petty drudgeries of home life are non-existent for us. We must get back to reality. And to being just women again."

She is one of a select group of British and American girls who worked on secret plans for the invasion of Normandy. For shortly after she finished basic training as an ATS private she was called for an interview at Cossac Headquarters at Norfolk House, London—the smaller organization which later grew into SHAEF—and asked if, as the daughter of a British Army general, she knew enough to keep her mouth shut about her work. She nervously replied yes and before many more days went by found herself as personal secretary to Brig. E. J. Foord, head of operational intelligence at Cossac and now deputy major general of intelligence at the British Control Commission for Germany.

Acquainted with nearly every detail of the invasion, Gillian worked all day and part of every night in helping to get the plan perfected. D-day was the first day on which she could sit back and do nothing—for the work had been done and all she and, for that matter, all of SHAEF could do was sit back and pray it would work.

When SHAEF moved to France Gillian went along. She worked at Grandville, Versailles and Reims, where she witnessed the arrival of Col. Gen. Gustav Jodl and the German delegates who had come to surrender to the Allies. Toward the end of May she came with SHAEF to Frankfurt, Germany, and shortly after SHAEF broke up, now a commissioned officer, she followed Brigadier Foord into a new post with the

(Continued on Page 24)

ATTLEE OPENS "VICTORY OVER JAPAN" EXHIBITION



Contingents of Dominion troops, including Indians, from war areas overseas, were present at the opening of the "Victory over Japan" exhibition by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee is with Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, on his way to the exhibition.

"The Other Harmony": Quintessence Of Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's Speeches And Writings

This is a book of selections from the writings and speeches of Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, compiled and edited by Mr. T. N. Jagadisan and published in Madras by Mr. S. Viswanathan, (Rs. 2/4).

The title of the book is the choice of the editor, and in his introduction to the book he explains the choice by tracing the phrase to Dryden, the great poet of England in the post-restoration period. The title is given to the choicest pieces from Mr. Sastri's writings and speeches to mark them out as "prose of high quality distinguished by an easily-maintained elevation of thought and a never-failing harmony in style which is its most arresting characteristic. It has the fine quality of great prose which enraptures the soul and delights the ear." So much for the title chosen by the editor of the book.

The contents of the volume fall

into three divisions. They are 1. Confessions of the author that give us an insight into his early home life, his career as a school-master, his introduction to Gokhale and his admission by him as a member of the Servants of India Society; 2. Character-sketches of men whom he has seen and known personally, and his estimate of them as leaders of India; and 3. Exhortations to students and elders on aspects of life, both civic and political. They are all occasional addresses enriched by a kind of philosophical musing that is Mr. Sastri's peculiar view in all that he writes.

Scholar To His Fingertips

Mr. Sastri is a scholar to his fingertips. He is not a scholar that is a mere book-worm searching between the covers of a book for out-of-the-way information and hashing it up into a thesis for a doctor's degree. He

is a scholar in the sense Emerson uses the term, and in the sense Aristotle used it long before Emerson. He is a scholar who has enriched his mind and enlarged his soul by wide, discriminate reading and by acute observation of the dream of life as it flows before him; and who uses his meditation on men and affairs and on books, when a particular problem faces him, "to ask the right question and to get the right answer."

Mr. Sastri is, indeed, one of the choicest spirit of the age, an intellectual without being a high-brow; a patriot who had not ceased to be a gentleman; a man with a balanced mind without the drawback of such a mind expressed in the typical saying—"much can be said on both sides of a question." He is no fanatic and yet has firm principles to go by. And his writing and speech are marked by the spirit of liberalism that rises above party affiliations. And, last, he has the spirit of charity in him which St. Paul commended to the Corinthians as the last word in religion. He does not believe in "enthusiasm doing duty for reasoned scrutiny", or in party-alignment taking the place of truth and sanity in word and deed. He is no pedlar-politician or tub-thump orator. He is more a statesman and patriot than a politician and a party-man; and his statesmanship and patriotism have not the slightest taint in them of craftiness and duplicity, chauvinism and denunciation. He has a fund of humour and good sense in him which makes him human and genuine at all points. The selections before us, every one of them, reveal him to us in all the facets of his striking personality.

Vision & Melody

Now to the selections themselves. Let us note, first, the pen-portraits Mr. Sastri has drawn of four of the great leaders of Modern India. They are Ranade, Mehta, Gandhi, and Sivaswami Aiyar of Madras. Mr. Sastri's tribute to Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar is intimately personal, as from a younger friend to an elder. We see in it a deep feeling of reverence and affection that we miss so much in similar delineations of recent days. Yet the pen-portrait is so detached and impartial, that it leaves no impression upon the mind of fulsome praise or deliberate under-valuation. We are reminded, as we read these sketches, of Morley's tributes to Mill and Gladstone. We pass on to Mr. Sastri's delineation of Ranade as sage, seer and mentor of all those who counted in his day. It is a reprint of the address delivered on Ranade in Bombay on the occasion of the Ranade Centenary celebration in the city. The insight it reveals into Ranade's personality is marvellous; the manner in which the discourse is worked out is noble literature; and its splendid prose enraptures the soul and delights the ear. It is the finest specimen in the book of "the other harmony" that is its title. It has a sweep of vision and a gift of sympathy that would become a writer of contemporary biographies like James Bryce, or of literary and biographical studies like Walton Bagehot. The addresses on Mehta and Gandhi given in this book are easily excelled by Mr. Sastri's many a later utterance on the same subject. The recent publication of Mr. Sastri's talks to young men on the life and times of Sir Pherozshah Mehta is an instance in point. They point the hero more fully and vividly than the address reprinted in the book, an address that was delivered just after Mehta's death in Bombay at the end of 1915. The tribute to Gandhi is, at least, fifteen years old. He draws lessons from his life for students of the Hindu High School in Madras on the occasion of Mr. Gandhi's sixty-first birthday. We regret that the editor of this book should have made no room in it for a pen-portrait of Gokhale from the master-hand of Mr. Sastri. Mr. Sastri's latest on Gokhale, reproduced in full in a recent number of "Triveni", or any chapter from his earlier talks on Gokhale, would have admirably served the purpose. Except as a matter for the biography of Mr. Sastri the writing on Gokhale including in this volume does not interest us very much.

"Life, Light & Love"

To turn now from these contemporary studies to his lectures on sub-

jects of general interest, we allow ourselves to select, for special mention here, three of them. They are his addresses on "Values in Life", "Democracy and Truth" and "The Joys of Freedom." "Values in Life" sums up, if we may so put it, a retrospective glance of Mr. Sastri at his own life's experience. Its text is the famous Sanskrit prayer: Lead us, O Lord, from the unreal to the Real, from darkness to light, from mortality to immortality. The text is a thread on which Mr. Sastri hangs his sermon on life. He takes each part of the text to illustrate a scholar's and a teacher's duty in the field of knowledge, wisdom, and self-realisation. Its lesson, in brief, is to interpret "life, light and love" in terms of the trinity of "Truth, Goodness and Beauty", and vice versa.

The address reproduced here is a symposium of three radio-talks given by Mr. Sastri to University teachers and scholars. They naturally suggest comparison with similar talks with the same title given by Ernest Barker and later issued in book-form. Our mind also goes back as we read the address to teachers and students of psychology given by the American philosopher, William James, on life's meaning and purpose. And as we meditate on them we realise the difference in standpoint between a Western and an Eastern mind on the same question. "Democracy and Truth" is an address delivered by Mr. Sastri at the Annamalai University in December 1937. Note the year and the happenings in the country in that year, and you will realise the purpose, the lecturer had in choosing this subject for his Convocation address.

Last we turn to those addresses in the book which tell us of Mr. Sastri's boyhood, and manhood; the education that he received at home and the atmosphere he breathed there; then his education at school and college and his headmastership for seventeen years at the Hindu High School at Madras in a circle of friends and pupils who cherished him as their own; the call that came to him to give it up and launch on the stormy ocean of politics as member of the Servants of India Society; his introduction to Gokhale and his admission to the Society with a solemn vow and an oath of service not to be tampered with; and last his rise to eminence in that field as we know him today.

Confession Of Faith

All this makes very interesting and instructive reading as a chapter of Mr. Sastri's autobiography and his confession of faith. We know today what status Mr. Sastri enjoys in the world of Indian politics. He is known, like Gokhale before him, by his noble striving, sane thinking and honest speaking. And Mr. Sastri's reputation is international like that of Gokhale before him and of Gandhi along with him. He has visited the Dominion of Canada, he was an Agent-General in South Africa, he attended the Washington Disarmament Conference in America, and with Montague worked on the Imperial Conference in London. And wherever he has gone, stayed and spoken, he has enhanced the prestige of India. His eloquence has won the praise of those who know. His character has been the asset of the Indian nation, and his personality counts even with those who do not see eye to eye with him in methods of work in the field of politics. Like Ranade before him he belongs to the Socratic household. Steeped as his mind is in the culture of the West, he is not an anglicised Indian.

He is Indian to the core, being fed on the ancient lore of India that is such a mine of wisdom for those who live primarily for the things of the spirit. We wish we had more about Mr. Sastri himself in the pages before us. We found it ample in the volume of his letters published a year ago. For the present we must be satisfied with the fare that the book provides and it is a rich fare, no doubt. As for himself, as revealed in his own confessions given in the book, we must conclude with the words of the historian Grote that "the curtain is the picture."

V. N. N.

COSTLY RELATIONS



HERE are the loathsome rat, his cousin the rabbit, and that unwelcome relation, the squirrel. What is the connection between them and the British chemical industry? All rodents are the enemies alike of the farmer and fruit grower, the market gardener and merchant. The damage they do has been estimated at many lakhs of rupees a year — and almost all of this is foodstuffs. It is characteristic of rodents that they destroy even more than they devour. Thus rats not only eat the grain in stack and granary; they render an even greater quantity unfit for human consumption by fouling it. Besides eating the eggs and young of birds, squirrels play havoc in orchard and garden, wantonly nipping off fruit or vegetables and laying by stores which they often forget all about. All such pests must be ruthlessly kept down and it is here that the British research chemist and the chemical factory enter, by evolving new and more effective ways of attacking them. To trapping, snaring and shooting have been added methods of chemical warfare. Rats are poisoned by the use of baits containing such chemicals as arsenic, phosphorus, zinc phosphide, barium carbonate and red squill. They can also be gassed with sulphur dioxide or the exhaust gas (carbon monoxide) of car or motorcycle. Far the most humane as well as efficient way of exterminating rodents is by cyanide-gas poisoning. It is also safe and simple — a level tablespoonful of cyanide dust is placed in the entrance to the burrow, which is then sealed with earth. The rodents within are rapidly and painlessly killed. As for the squirrel, the best two methods of settling accounts remain trapping and shooting. But in the total war against rodent pests, chemical warfare is most effective.



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The Big Three Puzzle

NEW YORK. (By Cable).—The relations between Britain and Russia and between the United States and Russia continue to deteriorate. This is the central fact in the international situation. President Truman's message urging one year's universal peace-time military training for the American youth fits into that picture.

At the conference of Foreign Ministers held in London during September, Russian Foreign Commissar Molotov learned an important lesson in arithmetic. He discovered that one was not the majority of three. In the wartime Big Three conferences—Teheran, Yalta and to some extent in Potsdam—Stalin's vote weighed more than the two votes of the late President Roosevelt and former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, because if Stalin insisted with sufficient vehemence on getting something, he got it; the alternative, as the British and American Governments then saw it—perhaps mistakenly—was Russia's withdrawal from the war. Since the wartime coalition had to be maintained at all costs, Churchill and Roosevelt paid the costs in terms of Poland, the Balkans and Germany.

Peacetime Arithmetic

But, peacetime arithmetics are different. At London, Molotov was outvoted one to four. If, as he urged, France, and China had been excluded, the poll would still have been one to two.

This creates a crisis for Soviet Union's foreign policy.

In the United Nations Organization, one is the majority of eleven. The veto of any of the Big Five nations suffices to prevent action by a decisive Security Council. This arrangement is satisfactory to Russia and the other powers: it condemns the United Nations Organization to academic existence.

But the real life outside the United Nations' Society boils with activity. The post-war tug of war among the Big Three is on in earnest.

Power Politics

The course of international politics is determined by the relations between the strongest nation and the next strongest nation. Throughout the Napoleonic era, Europe revolved around

Exclusive To "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

the axis of Anglo-French hostility. In the first decades of the twentieth century, with the exception of the years between 1919 and 1935 when Germany was weak Anglo-American relations were the key to Europe's politics. Today, Russia is the strongest power in Europe and Britain is the next strongest. Anglo-Russian relations are accordingly the pivot of European affairs.

For several centuries, Europe, with its Empires in other countries possessed most power in the world. As a result, Europe's foreign politics were synonymous with world politics. But Europe is no longer the chief power house in the world. Vast power cen-

three combine to maintain peace for everybody? They fought successfully a war against a common enemy.

German power threatened England and if England had succumbed, it would have threatened America. Later, German power attacked Russia. This united the Big Three.

Commonsense

German power is destroyed. The Japanese power is gone. The Italian power is ended. What could now unite the Big Three? Couldn't the fear of another war unite them? A major war could only be fought by the three Big Powers. If they unit-

~~~~~ By Louis Fischer ~~~~~

Continuing his arguments for a World State, the author analyses the power alignments in the world of today. . . . German power is destroyed. The Japanese power is gone. The Italian power is ended. What could now unite the big three? Could not the fear of another war unite them? A major war could only be fought by the Big Three. If they united there would be no war. But Nationalism stands in the way.

The only way out is therefore to break down and destroy the National barricades.

ters have grown up in the United States and Russia, a large part of which lie outside Europe. In the current historic period, therefore, world politics will be shaped by the relations between the United States—the strongest power—and Russia—the second strongest power.

In Europe, British power faces Russian power. In the world, American power faces Russian power. This establishes a community of interest between America and Britain.

But, why should there be competition between Britain and Russia in Europe? Why should there be competition between America and Russia in the world? Why cannot all the

ed, there would be no war.

This commonsense attitude collides with the essential character of national states. It is in the nature of national power to vie with national power. Even when they collaborate, they compete. During the second World War, England competed with the United States, France and Russia, America competed with Russia. Russia competed with England and America.

The preservation of peace depends upon whether nations, by an effort of their will submerge their inherent competitiveness and thereby save themselves from inevitable destruction in an atomic war. The fate of hu-

manity will be decided by the outcome of the race between the urge to commit suicide and the instinct for self-preservation.

How can be the competitiveness of nations be curbed? There are those who would eliminate competition by means of treaties and alliances among the Big Three or the Big Five and in addition by an international body like the United Nations Organization. In such circumstances, nations agree as long as they wish to agree and after that they are free to disagree.

## War Or Peace

Others, therefore, contend that nation or state competition—and war can be eliminated only to the extent to which nations give up their sovereignty and submit to a higher international government which can compel agreement.

The states of the United States do not think of going to war with one another; they cannot go to war; the Federal Government would halt them. If there were a federal government of the whole world, there would be no more war.

The states of the United States give up some of their sovereignty to Washington, D C. They make some laws for themselves and accept some laws made outside of themselves but with their participation. Federalism means peace. That is how a world Government would function. More and more people are coming to believe that is the road to peace among nations.

The question is whether these nations will voluntarily surrender all or at least a fraction of their sovereignty to a universal government and submit to its authority or whether mankind shall first wage an atomic war from which will emerge one victorious power capable of imposing itself as a world Government.

## The Choice

Man's choice is a world Government by will power or a world Government by war power.

Meanwhile, the Big Three are entrenching themselves in their positions in Europe and Asia. Rivalry among them is all the more intense because the post-war map is now being drawn. Before the moulds harden competing nations seek the greatest advantages for themselves. This is the meaning of the struggle in China, Poland, Germany, the Balkans, Turkey and Persia.

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# SARDAR PATEL: THE MAN OF ACTION

## Through Liberal Eyes

He Is The Veritable Chanakya Of Congress Politics

By PROF. V. N. NAIK

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel entered on his 71st year on Wednesday the 31st of October. And his birth-day was celebrated with pomp and circumstance at a monster meeting held on the Gowalia Tank Maidan the same evening. Seven lakhs or more are announced to be collected by public subscription for a Memorial Hall bearing his name. It will not be, therefore, out of place at this moment to think of him without regard to party alignment.

Vallabhbhai Patel, for so we prefer to call him, has been all along, during his association with Gandhiji since 1921, his right hand man, the spear-head of the movement at Bardoli, in Ahmedabad and in other parts of Gujrat. He has not flinched from, or winced at, all the suffering, what with continual incarceration, growing age and consequent ailment, that taking part in the movement and piloting it, has brought upon him.

## Resemblance To Tilak

By his appearance and demeanour, by his way of handling men and affairs, by his speeches at public meetings, by his scorn of fear or favour, by his courage and diplomacy, he reminds one of Tilak and has no likeness and resemblance to his master—the suave smiling, humble, insinuating apostle of truth and non-violence.

If Mr. Gandhi bears an iron hand in a silken glove, Patel bears it in a glove of chained steel. His smile winks another with its grim sarcasm. He is dark in complexion, rugged in body, and as hard-headed as he is physically tough and unyielding. He may or may not be a Hitler waiting upon Gandhi. He has not Hitler's

stentorian oratory, or his contortions of grimaces and gestures, and he is no hysteric or ascetic. All the same every word he speaks tells like a bullet-shot and hits the mark all right. And whenever he desires to put off sycophants, he can do so with a look that pierces through and through.

He may or may not be a statesman, but he is a staunch patriot, a shrewd man of affairs, a fine organiser, a downright dictator and up to any tactics that will enable him to get the enemy out of his way or overpower him. That Mr. Gandhi has such a lieutenant constitutes the backbone of the Satyagraha, that by fits and starts the former has chosen to launch upon the country. He is now on the side of the Congress but when it has done its work and becomes the government of the country Mr. Patel, no doubt about it, will be all for law and order, discipline and obedience, sterner than any stern bureaucrat will impose upon the country.

## Character And Will

Mr. Patel, by no stretch of imagination, can be classed as a patriot and public man with men of the stamp of Shastri, Gokhale or Mehta. He is so different in his own camp from Motilal Nehru or C. R. Das. He has not the intellectual outlook on the world of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He has not the latter's pen-

manship. He has no flow of words like Mr. Bhulabhai Desai or oily smoothness and trickery of words of Mr. C. R. Rajagopalachariar. He has no fervour or fire of Lajpatrai or spiritual depth and humanity of Swami Shradhanand. He is not bumptious, windy or roaring like the two Ali brothers. But he has character—a completely fashioned with. He is like Parnell with the power and magnetism in him to form a team, keep it, and drive it where he likes, on the road he sets for it. In other ways he is a lawyer and a hard bargainer and he will tolerate no damned nonsense. An opponent he will crush like a cockle-shell in his fist, and will have no compassion or compunction for doing it. He is more of the type of Stalin than Lenin, of Himmler than Hitler.

Scholar Mr. Patel is not, past he cares not for, and failures he reckons not. The present is his field of narrow and intensive work, and, to use Emerson's phrase, he seeks not to enlarge his destiny. His elder brother, Vithalabhai Patel, was more intellectual and far-seeing than he. Vallabhbhai can never make a capital speaker of an Assembly as Vithalabhai did. He is revolutionary in temper like Subhash Bose, but is not obsessed by it, and he is a soldier in action. He never knows what it is to run away with an idea. He has no bee in his bonnet. He is cold, calculating, cool and steady. He is firm like

a rock and relentless. He knows not to sit on the fence or to carry on an intrigue, though he is never duped by it, and he is fully up to it when he thinks it indispensable for his purpose. He knows, he dared, he executes, and he is silent.

## Straightforward And Sure

He does not issue communiques after communiques, make speech after speech on any subject under the earth. He is no chatter-box. He does not expose his self-communings to the world and does not wear the heart on his sleeve. That kind of publicity and lime-light he hates thoroughly. One would very much like to overhear his ejaculations against those who indulge in this pastime. He is no gramophone. If he is not a voice, he is no echo either, and he hates to be one. He is an asset to, and no liability on, any party whom he may belong.

Mr. Gandhi may swear, occasionally, by parliamentary mentality, and in loyalty to him, Mr. Patel may agree to be the chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Board and a zone dictator over a provincial ministry. But, in his heart of heart he is not for these ways of winning swaraj and fighting for freedom. As the civilian and bureaucrat hates to argue, discuss and persuade but has to face the inevitable, so does Vallabhbhai hate parliamentary methods and ways of business. He is for issuing orders straight away. Unlike the bureaucrat, however, he will cut straight through red-tape and carry out the work in hand with despatch and without missing a single detail.

He will not moralise. Politics and morals are poles asunder, he may retort. In that respect he is the veritable Chanakya of Congress po-

(Continued on Page 20)



## Henderson Called Amery II

I. L. P.'s Paper Voices Indian People's Feelings

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuter): "New Leader", weekly newspaper of the Independent Labour Party today says: "Mr. Arthur Henderson, Under Secretary of State for India, is beginning to earn for himself the title of 'Amery the Second' in India. Mr. Henderson has not the mind of Mr. Amery, but the Indian people are finding his assertions too similar."

The comment prefaces a cable from India by the paper's correspondent in which he says: "Indian papers have criticised Labour Ministers in the past but none so scathingly as Mr. Henderson for asserting that some of India's political prisoners cannot be amnestied because they have been convicted of criminal offences."

## INDONESIAN PROTEST TO PREMIER ATTLEE

BATAVIA, Nov. 9. (Reuter): Dr. Soekarno has telegraphed to the British Premier Mr. Clement Attlee requesting him to stop British and Indian troops from interceding on the side of the Dutch in Indonesia.

Allied Headquarters had no information as to how the telegram was despatched to Mr. Clement Attlee, but the copy of the telegram was also handed to General Christison.

Dr. Soekarno's telegram recalls the tasks of the Allied forces of occupation—carrying for Rapwi disarming Japanese and maintaining law and order—and says their task is not to involve themselves in the political affairs of the Dutch and the Indonesians. "The Netherlands Indies civil administration abuses the Red Cross, Rapwi and allied uniforms", in an endeavour to re-establish colonial rule, he says.

Disorders in Indonesia were caused by provocations of atrocities by the Netherlands Indies civil administration. "Indonesian women and children were killed by the N.I.C.A.", Dr. Soekarno continued. Indonesians defending their safety were killed by Allied troops who had been deliberately misled by N.I.C.A. Agents that Indonesians were rioting and looting.

### REPORT DENIED

WASHINGTON, November 9. (Reuter): The Whitehouse denied knowledge of the reports that Dr. Soekarno has appealed to President Truman to intercede and prevent warfare throughout Java.

## NATAL INDIANS DEMAND CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

Smuts Assures Careful Consideration Of Grievances

PRETORIA, Nov. 9 (Reuter): For 30 minutes the newly elected leaders of the Natal Indian Congress pleaded the Indian case with Prime Minister Smuts. The Chief spokesman was Mr. M. D. Naidoo, Honorary Secretary who submitted a lengthy memorandum setting out Indian grievances.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Smuts received a deputation from the Transvaal Municipal Association which urged that the old Republic Law of 1935 be enforced. This law specifically excluded Asiatics from citizenship rights and the right to own fixed property.

The Natal delegation asked for full citizenship rights, removal of provincial barriers, the calling of a round table conference with the representatives of the Government of India, extension of adult franchise on the common rolls, repeal of Peggings Act unconditionally, refusal of assent to the Housing Ordinance and nullification of the Expropriation Ordinance. The deputation asked Prime Minister Smuts for a clear statement of policy denying housing authorities the right to include segregation plan in housing schemes.

Interviewed after the meeting the Indian leaders said that Field Marshal Smuts's interest in the subject and his anxiety for a solution were most apparent. They were given an excellent hearing and an assurance that Field Marshal Smuts would give very careful consideration to their case. Mr. Naidoo said: "We told the Prime Minister that we believe our cause is just and though we may suffer for it, we will not submit to injustice."

# National Urge For Educational Drive

Absence Of Political Freedom Holds Up Progress Says Dr. Zakir Hussain

LONDON, Nov. 10 (A.P.A.): Dr and complained of the "horrible Zakir Hussain, author of the Wardha Education Scheme, complains bitterly that "the absence of political freedom would continue to hold up mass education for India."

He was answering questions at the India League reception to Indian delegates to United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference in London. Accompanying him were Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, leading Congresswoman and former president of All-India Women's Conference, and Dr. Sayed of Kashmir.

"The urge for getting things done" repeatedly reiterated Dr. Zakir Hussain is not there.

"The third party, that is the British Government, cannot create confidence in the Indian people and therefore cannot get things done."

There should be a national urge and a national urge can only come when there is responsibility of the people."

Sayed said "Britain spent on education for the whole of India what she spent on education for London."

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said "Internal differences—prevalent in all countries—can be no excuse on the part of the British for indifference."

She added "The British public are ignorant of Indian affairs" and urged British pressmen present "to stop printing cheap sensational news."

"We lack faith in Britain, because she never keeps her promises," she said.

"Lack of money is no excuse. It should not be put forward by any sane government. Money ought and should have been found long ago."

Dr. Zakir Hussain supported this view heartily.

Continuing Amrit Kaur said "India follows her struggle for freedom by a path unique in the history of mankind. It has never been tried out collectively. We have leadership of the greatest man in the world. The path of non-violence and suffering has purified us. There is nothing left but to achieve our goal by continuing our struggle. You cannot expect peace in the world by having one-fifth of the human race under domination."

Answering a question, she said she denied Mahatma Gandhi started the 1942 campaign. "He was whisked away to prison before the campaign ever started," she said.

## Integrated Plan For National Development

PLANNING COMMITTEE TO CONCENTRATE ON CONCRETE SCHEMES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In an interview to the press regarding the future work of the National Planning Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that the Committee desired to prepare not only an integrated plan for national development for the whole of India but also be ready with concrete schemes regarding "certain essential matters. The biggest problem to be tackled by the Committee related to food and of improving the general economic situation."

Pandit Nehru said that a large measure of agreement had emerged after discussions. He revealed that some of the Provincial Governments and Indian States had started co-operating with the Planning Committee. It was the desire of the Committee, he added, that its work should be finished by the middle of next year.

The Committee resumed discussion a 9-30 a.m. to-day and dealt with several resolutions. These resolutions which were passed at a sitting lasting for three-and-a-half hours related to Sterling balances, the dollar pool, foreign investments in India, disposal of surplus factories and equipment constructed for war purposes and the utilisation of war-time camps, hospitals, buildings, etc., for purposes of rehabilitating village life. Some sub-committees were reconstituted and it was decided to appoint a small co-ordinating sub-committee in regard specially to food, housing and education, so that detailed schemes might be prepared which may be given immediate effect as soon as opportunities are available. The various sub-committees have been asked to review

their previous reports and submit their final conclusions within three months. After that the National Planning Committee will meet again.

Summing up the three-day session of the Committee, Pandit Nehru said:

"We have picked up old threads and got into our stride again", "all of us felt that we must not only prepare an integrated plan for national development for the whole of India but we must be ready with concrete schemes with regard to certain essential matters. Our meeting was therefore, a businesslike meeting rather than a meeting vaguely discussing the future prospects. There was a feeling that we have to come to grips with the great problems that confront India. Obviously, the biggest problem is that of food and of improving the general economic situation. While inevitably opinions differed as to the approach to the many problems, it was significant and heartening what a large measure of agreement emerged after discussions. Indeed it might be said that all our resolutions were practically unanimous."

"I would now impress and appeal to the sub-committees to get to work immediately and be ready with their revised reports well within the time allotted, and if possible earlier. We should like to finish the work of the Planning Committee by the middle of next year. I am glad that certain Provincial Governments and States are co-operating again with our Planning Committee and the Planning Department of the Government of India has promised to supply such information or material as is available to them."

## PROCEEDINGS AGAINST SURAT MUNICIPALITY

If Deficient Water Supply Not Improved

SURAT, Nov. 10 (A.P.I.): Insufficient water supply is causing growing discontent in the town. At a public meeting last night a resolution was passed warning the Municipality that unless immediate measures were adopted to improve the water supply legal proceedings would be launched against them.

This resolution is the second of its kind. The first was passed by the people of Gheeta Seri last week.

The water supply in the town was dislocated, 15 months ago as a result of damages caused to the Varacha Water Works by the floods of 1944. Feeder wells in the bed of the Tapi were damaged by those floods silting the well in the water works since then the Municipality is carrying out repairs on these wells which were again affected during the recent floods.

Since 1944 the water pipeline between Rander and Surat has been se-

## HANNEN SWAFFER ON INDIAN "UNITY"

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 9.

Referring to the visit of Indian chemists and scientists, Hannen Swaffer in the "Daily Herald" says, "It is proving by their unity of purpose that it is possible for Indians to forget at times their racial bars and even their religious differences. With the unlimited funds at their disposal they want to buy chemical plants and machinery and study British methods of working, and then to co-operate with British manufacturers."

Dr. K. A. Hamied President of the Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, told Swaffer "In all our 700,000 villages whether there are Hindus or Muslims, there is grim poverty due to economic stress. We must relieve it."

To this Swaffer's rejoinder is, it is the same problem all over the world. Only greater production, and even distribution can solve it.

riously damaged, cutting off the supply from the Varacha Water Works, to the 15,000 Randerians.



Mr. P. C. Mehta, B.Sc. (Tech.), sailed for America to join Chicago University for further studies in Chemical Engineering.

## MAHENDRA GOPE EXECUTED

PATNA, Nov. 10. (A.P.I.): Mahendra Gope was executed in the Bhagalpur Central Jail at five this morning. Mahendra Gope was convicted and sentenced to death in connection with offences during the 1942 disturbances when he is alleged to have murdered the leader of a village defence party formed by the police.

It will be recalled that his petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council was rejected by the Council recently.

A last minute appeal for mercy and commutation of his sentence was made to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bihar by Dr. Rajendra Prasad yesterday.

Earlier, similar appeals had been made by Congressmen and others.

## ANNAMITES POISE FOR TOTAL ECONOMIC WARFARE

Threaten To Burn 100,000 Tons Of Rubber And Other Raw Materials

SAIGON, Nov. 9 (Reuter): Valuable stock of rubber in Indo-China estimated at more than 100,000 tons are threatened by a new move in the Annamite nationalists campaign for independence from the French. cables Michael MacDonagh Reuter's Special Correspondent. They have declared that they intend to burn all stocks of goods and raw materials as a measure of "total economic warfare."

French authorities have told nationalists that any damage done will have its effects not only on the French but on the people of Indo-China as a whole.

Large reserves have been observed recently in different parts of the country, but it is not known whether any rubber which is stored in areas now under nationalist control has yet been destroyed.

### Many Arrests

An official Anglo French communique to-day stated that British forces in Govap area of Cochinchina have made a number of arrests after terrorist incidents.

A nationalist group was caught destroying a bridge in the coastal area of Tannintay and north of Caudo in Cochinchina. Hostile bands were attacked and dispersed the communique added.

### Japs Being Transferred

French forces are gradually taking over frontier posts between Cambodia and Cochinchina and as soon as they are established in sufficient strength some 4,000 Japanese troops will be moved from Cambodia to concentration areas near Saigon.

Many Japanese being transferred may have to walk 145 miles between Pnompenh, capital of Cambodia and Saigon and will probably be allowed to retain their arms for protection on the way.

The Japanese second division based on Saigon has already been concentrated and British troops work which is only disarmament and evacuation of Japanese is expected to be completed in a few months.



# 'QUIT ASIA—QUICKLY AND UNOBTUSIVELY'

## JAWAHARLAL'S CLEAR WARNING TO IMPERIALIST POWERS OF EUROPE

**"FLARE OF FREEDOM LIT IN ORIENT WILL END IN BURNING OF IMPERIALISM THROUGHOUT WORLD"**

**"INDIA MUST OPPOSE BR. ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS FREEDOM MOVE OF INDONESIA"**

### ELECTIONS, FORERUNNER OF COMING STRUGGLE

**"THINK OF INITIATIVE AFTER ELECTIONS"**

—PT. JAWAHAR

A CLEAR AND EMPHATIC DECLARATION THAT INDIA SHOULD WHOLE-HEARTEDLY OPPOSE AND OBSTRUCT THE BRITISH ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDONESIA WAS MADE BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, ADDRESSING A MAMMOTH GATHERING ON CHOWPATTY SANDS, ON SATURDAY EVENING.

THE OCCASION WAS THE INAUGURATION OF THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN BY THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE. MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, PRESIDENT OF THE B.P.C.C. PRESIDED OVER THE MEETING, AND WELCOMED PANDIT NEHRU.

Pandit Nehru made an appeal to the Government of Nepal to speak up against the use of Gurkha forces for the suppression of the Indonesian Freedom movement. In the course of his speech, Pandit Nehru said that although the purpose of the meeting was to inaugurate the election campaign, the elections as such were not exercising his mind as much as certain other events of burning importance. One of these was the trial of the members of the Indian National Army, which had made him don the robes of a barrister and appear in court. Although as counsel in the case, he would not like to speak of the case itself, he would like to draw public attention to the conditions which made possible the emergence of I.N.A., the conditions in which it was born, and its brief but heroic career.

#### BRAVE CHAPTER IN INDIA'S HISTORY

He had heard, for instance, that Captain Laxmi, officer commanding the Jhansi Regiment of the I.N.A. had been re-arrested again in Rangoon. He did not know if she would be put up for trial, or if the arrest was merely meant as further harassment. But ONE THING HE KNEW VERY DEFINITELY, AND THAT WAS THAT THE I.N.A. HAD GIVEN THE COUNTRY A NEW SLOGAN, A NEW BATTLE-CRY—A SLOGAN WHICH WOULD REMIND THE PEOPLE OF A BRAVE CHAPTER IN THE NATION'S HISTORY.

Another event of importance which called for immediate attention was the ultimatum served by the British Government asking the Indonesians to lay down their arms in the context of Java's heroic struggle for Freedom, elections in India seemed but a lame affair. In Indonesia were fighting for Freedom. So were Indians. There were some Indonesians at the meeting. Pandit Nehru said that on seeing them he felt both happy and ashamed. Their country was fighting the battle for Freedom with desperate courage. They had not yielded nor bent their knee. It was a matter of utter shame that the British Empire should be using all its armed might to restore Dutch domination over Indonesia. It was a matter of shame too that the people of India were unable to give the Indonesians anything more than sympathy. The destinies of all Asiatic nations were bound together. They were partners in the struggle against European Imperialism. Therefore, it was no

#### LATEST COMMERCIAL COTTON (MARCH)

|                                                                           |       |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| New York, Nov. 10                                                         |       |
| Previous Closing                                                          | 24.10 |
| To-day's Opening                                                          | 24.08 |
| Difference                                                                | —02   |
| To-day's Closing                                                          | 24.16 |
| Difference                                                                | +06   |
| The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed on Monday, 12th November. |       |

enough merely to offer sympathy. India should give them active and constructive help.

EUROPEAN POWERS WARNED. Speaking in perfect frankness, Pandit Nehru admitted that at present they were not prepared to do much. Only he wished to sound a clear warning to the Imperialist powers of Europe that if they did not quit Asia quickly and without any obstruction, it was clearly inevitable that there would be a gigantic conflict involving the whole world. The Freedom movement in Java and other Asiatic countries was not something which could be suppressed by force. They might drop a few bombs, kill a few thousand people and destroy a few cities. BUT THE URGE FOR FREEDOM WOULD SURVIVE, AND THE FLAME OF FREEDOM WHICH HAD BEEN LIT IN ASIA COULD RESULT ONLY IN ONE THING, NAMELY, THE BURNING OF IMPERIALISM THE WORLD OVER.

Pandit Nehru then referred to the use of Gurkha troops in Indonesia, and said that the Maharaja of Nepal must speak out and declare that it was improper and quite wrong to use its forces. By the actions of these troops, Nepal was bringing shame to the people of India; it was disgracing humanity. On paper, Nepal was a free country.

NEPAL'S REPUTATION AT STAKE. He failed to see what this freedom meant if the soldiers of Nepal could be used by the British Government to suppress the Freedom struggle of the people of Indonesia. It was amazing that the Government of Nepal should not have spoken up so far. He wanted to speak clearly. He wanted to tell Nepal that this was a matter which would affect adversely the reputation of Nepal; it would also affect adversely the friendly relations between Nepal and the rest of India.

Pandit Nehru commended the lead of the Indonesian seamen in refusing to lead munitions or supplies on Dutch ships. He appealed to the Indian dockers as well as the trade interests concerned to take prompt steps to follow up this right and courageous lead.

The speaker declared that they should use all the resources at their disposal to oppose and obstruct the British in their "war" against Indonesia. If on this account, action was taken against them under the Defence of India Rules or any other statute, they should be prepared to face it.

#### PAKISTAN SPELLS DISASTER FOR INDIA

Dealing with the question of Pakistan, Pandit Nehru repeated what he had said before that Pakistan would be a disaster to India, particularly the minorities. But for the moment, he was prepared to overlook his own opinion. It was on the cards that the Muslims of the Punjab and of the Frontier Province might not vote for Pakistan. He was prepared to leave that eventually too aside. But there was one question which needed an answer. If the Muslims in the majority Provinces claimed the right of Self-determination, by the same token the Hindus and Sikhs in those areas also could be entitled to claim the right of Self-determination. That

## CIVIL WAR IN FULL BLAST

### 49 Kuomintang Armies Attack Reds

**Warfare Raging On Unprecedented Scale: Chiang's Troops Amount To 1,600,000**

CHUNGKING, Nov. 10 (Reuter): Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek has 49 armies attacking along eight railways in "a civil war on an unprecedented scale", according to a High Communist official.

"More than 1,600,000 Kuomintang (Government Party) puppet and Japanese troops are engaged in the fighting," he said. There were 127 divisions committed, including 49 partly or fully equipped by United States forces.

Communists themselves had 1,200,000 dispersed in the liberated areas. This official repeated the Communist assertion that Americans are helping the Kuomintang to fight against Communists.

The Communist "New China Daily News" says that Sian Fu, capital of Shensi province, is being built up as the main Government military base in the fighting. Large quantities of petrol and ammunition are being rushed there. Kuomintang forces are preparing to use aircraft it is asserted.

#### TRY THEM

At a Soviet anniversary rally in Yenan, the Communists headquarters city, resolutions were passed demanding the removal and punishment of General Ho Ying-Chin, Commander of Government forces, as the chief promoter of the civil war and two other generals.

The Communists have published textually what is described as documentary proof of the Kuomintang war plot being points from "the bandit suppression handbook", which the Communists allege, was issued secretly to Chiang Kai-Shek's forces in October.

The Government controlled central news agency reports that in Shansi, Shantung and Honan Communist troops are keeping up attacks and that more than 40,000 Communists are being concentrated at Yusien in Shantung, where they are commanding

would entail the partition of Bengal and the Punjab. This was an eventually which neither he nor Mr. Jinnah, nor anybody for that matter, liked. It was claimed, and rightly claimed, that the Punjab and Bengal constituted each a cultural unity. But it was illogical to speak of cultural unity between two nations. A Hindu Bengal and a Muslim Bengal could not between them become a cultural unity.

#### ELECTIONS FORERUNNER OF COMING STRUGGLE

Speaking of the coming elections, Pandit Nehru said that the individual candidate did not matter. But the organisations behind them and the policies for which these organisations stood. For his part he regarded the elections as but a part of the preparation for the coming struggle. It was a foregone conclusion that the Congress would capture a majority of seats in most of the Provinces, and in these there could be no Government except of the Congress. He did not undervalue the work of Provincial administration; but he felt that the Congress should not tie itself up in the red-tape of Provincial administration on the 1937 pattern. Provincial administrations were important but they were secondary. The capture of power in the Centre was primary; the achievement of Complete Freedom was fundamental. The work in the Provinces should be pitched to that tempo. They were seeking the suffrage of the people on the "Quit India" slogan and if the Congress legislators and ministers tended to forget that slogan, the people should remind them in a thousand voices.

Pandit Nehru said that they should think of the initiative they should take after the elections. They should not wait with folded hands for the British Government to make a move.

#### DONATION TO I.N.A. FUND

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. S. K. Patil, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C., announced that a donation of Rs. 201 for the I.N.A. fund along with their greetings to the I.N.A. had been sent by members of a military camp at Kalyan.

deering provisions from the people of the countryside.

#### SKIRMISHES INTENSIFIED

CHINWANGTAO, Nov. 9 (UPA):—Skirmishing between Chiang Kai-shek's National Armies and the Communists near Shan Hai Kwan intensified to-day.

A number of U. S. Marines were wounded in railroad guard duty.

At the same time jubilation swept the U. S. Marine camp when a press flash from Washington said that the Marines will be withdrawn. All the Marine sailors with whom a United Press of America correspondent talked agreed that the United States must necessarily distribute Chinese troops for acceptance of the Japanese surrender and reclamation of Japanese occupied territory, but at the same time they feel that the situation has drifted into a stage where the Marines' function becomes one of supporting the Central Government in an outright Civil War.

The Marines, whose friends were sent to the hospital with wounds, are bitterly critical of Washington and Chungking official reports claiming "there is no real Civil War in China."

The steady flow of Chinese wounded coming to Chinwangtao from the Shan Hai Kwan area provides visible proof of the conflict.

#### DENIAL OF U. S. ULTIMATUM

NEW YORK, Nov. 10 (Reuter): A Chungking despatch to-day said that there was no American confirmation of the statement by a Communist spokesman there, that Americans had served an ultimatum—which was rejected on Monday, on the Commander of Communist troops at Shan-saikwan, Chihle, to withdraw his forces 60 miles from either side of the Peiping-Mukden railway.

#### 6,500 COMMUNIST TROOPS SURRENDER

CHUNGKING, Nov. 10 (Reuter):—More than 6,500 Communist troops near Kweisui, the beleaguered capital of Suiyan Province surrendered to National forces in a wave of anti-war sentiment sweeping Communist ranks, according to to-day's "Central News". Ten miles west of Kweisui, Communists are reported to be going in for a new orgy of destruction, wrecking railways and dynamiting bridges. The same agency reported: "Bloody seesaw battles are raging along the Shanai Railways."

## ATTLEE LANDS IN 'LAND OF DOLLARS'

**Refuses To Make Any Statement**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. (Reuter): THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, MR. CLEMENT ATTLEE, LANDED AT THE NATIONAL AIRPORT AT 14-32 G.M.T. (I. E. 20.02 I.S.T.) TO-DAY.

The second Skymaster plane, in which Sir John Anderson was travelling was delayed by a halt to refuel at La Guardia field, New York.

Mr. Attlee was greeted by the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax. "It was a splendid trip—the best I have had for years, and I slept very well last night," he told the Ambassador.

Almost bewildered but smiling broadly in spite of the barrage of flash bulbs, Mr. Attlee shook hands in quick succession with Field-Marshal Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson, Chief of the British Joint Staff Mission in Washington, Admiral Sir James Somerville from the British Admiralty Delegation to the United States and Air Vice-Marshal Douglas Collyer, Chief of the R.A.F. Delegation.

Mr. Attlee refused to make any statement to awaiting reporters and with Mr. Byrnes and Lord Halifax, drove off to the White House where the party was met by President Truman.

#### MAHATMA'S TOUR PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10. According to private advices from Poona, Mahatma Gandhi will arrive in Bombay on November 19. He will reach Sewagram two days later. He is expected in Calcutta by the first of next month.



## OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD  
MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-  
To be paid in advance.

### MATRIMONIAL

We suggest Princes, I.C.S. and other Officers and pretty rich virgins and widows of all religions, castes and Provinces. Happy Marriage. 7, Beadon Road, Lahore. 3052

Hundred young girls wishing Marriage Correspondence. Full details:— Introduction Bureau, Aligarh. 9763C

### SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Geologists. Candidates must possess Degree in Geology from Dhanbad or Benares Hindu University and must have extensive experience of prospecting specially in Coal Fields in C. P. & C. I. States. Apply to Karam Chand Thapar & Bros. Ltd., 5, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, stating qualifications, experience (salaries drawn against posts held) and minimum salary acceptable. (5403)

Lady Irwin College, Sikandra Road, New Delhi, proposes to send a candidate abroad for higher training in Home Science. The course of studies may extend to three or four years. Applications are invited on or before the 30th November, 1945, from candidates, who possess the minimum qualification of a degree in Science of a recognized Indian University. Particulars regarding the scholarship and other information as well as a prescribed form of application may be obtained from the Honorary Secretary on payment of Re. 1/-.

(5404)

Wanted:—Experienced Tractor drivers and mechanics. Handsome salaries to deserving persons. Apply stating experience and terms to M/s. Gopalpur Agricultural Farms, Gopalpur, Rajshahi. (5427)

### MEDICAL ADLETS

Deafness cured Permanently? Guaranteed cure without relapse. Combined treatment. Emerald Pills internally, and 'Rapid Aural Drop'. Full course Rs. 27-13. Money refund or permanent cure. Leucoderma: Permanent Cure Guaranteed. Scientifically admitted 'Leucodermine' (regd.) Rs. 25-12. No matter who has failed. Dr. Sherman, Baliabhangra (Faridpur). 9727

One-dose 'Vikramy' 100 per cent successful on childless women. Rs. 15. Vikramy Office, Post Box 5545, Bombay. 9812

Waaning Tilly Oil—Only Genuine Dutch Drops manufactured in the laboratories of Waaning Tilly Bros. — Haarlem—A miraculous household remedy for diseases of the Liver and Gall system. Digestive Organs, Liver Kidney, Bladder and Gallstones-Colic. Sole Agents: The Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road. (5372)

### MEDICAL

Effective Treatment Epilepsy Hysteria and convulsions. Apply to Rao Bahadur T. S. Iyer Retired Civil Surgeon 'Gokulam', Mysapore, Madras. (9869)

Brovon for Asthma. Gives prompt and lasting relief. Severe attacks relieved in 2 to 3 minutes. Available at chemists or direct from Premier Trading Co., Advani Chambers, 4th Floor, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay. 5462

### ASTROLOGICAL

Powerful Talismans for definite objects. For Employment, Examination, Promotion, Love, Finance, Marriage, Health, Luck etc. Powers concentrated on single object hence extremely strong. Each Talisman in silver locket Rs. 5/8 Postage 0-8-0. All India Astrological Office Bc Post Box 573, Karachi. (9856)

### FINANCIAL

Few shares are still available at per Dividend paid last year ending @ 20 per cent. Apply Naranarayan Dye-Stuffs & Chemical Works Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. Phone Cal. 958. (9880)

Learn Dentistry within short period. Apply Prospectus Dental Training Institute, Gareidakuva, Rajkot. (5347)

### AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents and Stokists for Embossing Machines and Stitching Machines. Azad Company Aligarh. 9763A

Wanted Agents for Sale our high quality cigarettes and pipe tobacco in every city and town. Write for samples and agency terms. Oriental Tobacco Co., P.B. No. 190, Cawnpore. (5421)

Wanted:—Stockists and Agents for 'Duro Pocket Stoves' which burns instantly without kerosene or spirit. Wholesale Rs. 12/- a dozen F.O.R. destination. Sample against Re. 1/9/- postage stamps. Duro Scientific Industries, 9, Sadar Thana Road, Delhi. (9821)

Kaiser-i-Hind's man arrived Bombay will allow interviews experienced big firms desiring sole agency high class pencils, leather gloves, etc. No. 9949, 'Bombay Chronicle.'

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Paper Mills, Paint Manufacturers, Calico Printers, Laundries and Ink Manufacturers—we sell water soluble blue which is 50 times stronger than Ultramarine Blue. Please write for price and sample to Indian Stores & Agency Co., Ltd., 9, Clive Street, Calcutta. (5265)

### BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmed Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. 9946

### LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans to Civil and Military—Army, Navy and Air Force Gazetted Officers financed promptly and confidentially. Enquire Post Box No. 11, Poona Camp. 9951

### MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted small quantity Cigarettes manufacturing Machinery with equipment New or Old in working Order. Vasudeva Brothers, 31, Wazirbagh, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9928

### MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted candidates to qualify as Homeopathic or Biochemic doctors. International Institute Aligarh. 9763B

14-28 denier Raw silk, charka and steam charka reeling in our factory and producing excellent Matka, shirting, coating and omdar etc. Please write to Parashmall Amritlal Surana, Beldanga, Murshidabad (Bengal). (9886)

100% Pure Wool Tweeds 15 yards Rs. 55. Knitting Wool Rs. 15 per lb. Silk 45" wide Rs. 11 per yard. Leather Jackets Rs. 55. Kashmir Valley Works, Srinagar, Kashmir. 9927

### ARYAN PAPER MILLS LTD.

DISTRIBUTORSHIP OF PRODUCTS  
Most successful Share Selling Agents will have preference for District or Divisional Zones.

For particulars write to—  
MANAGING AGENTS  
12, Chowringhee Sq., CALCUTTA.

### A WONDERFUL INVENTION SNAKE BITE CURE

A miraculous poison cure for any type of poisonous Biting of Snake, Scorpion or even poisonous creature. Also for many Physical diseases. Price Rs. 5-4-0 per Bottle. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS. WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE. WRITE TO:—

DR. L. D. PATEL,  
GOLD MEDALIST,  
JIVAN PHARMACY (REGD.)  
TANDALJA,  
P.O. BODELI (DIST. BARODA)  
G. B. S. RLY.

"TEN DAYS from Tonight you'll See PROOF that I can make you a New Man!"



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COIMBATORE, S. INDIA.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### NOTICE.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF DISPOSALS  
(DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE)

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the stores detailed below:—

STORE.  
Cold storage plant 2000 c.f. capacity consisting of  
(a) Sternette 5A compressor Unit mounted on base with 3 H.P. motor 440 V.A.C. 50 cycles. Starting panel and thermostat. Water cooled condenser and air cooling unit of flow type for cold room. Manufactured by L. Sterne & Co., Glasgow.  
(b) Insulated door and insulation panels for cold room complete with installation drawings. Manufactured by T. Smith & Co., Burton-on-Trent.  
(c) A set of spare parts for maintenance.

QUANTITY. CONDITION.

One New and unassembled.

2. The plant has been shipped from England but has not yet been landed in India.

3. The plant was purchased as suitable for Government requirements but Government do not give any guarantee of performance.

4. Copies of tender forms, conditions of contract, and blue prints showing the general layout of the plant can be obtained from the office of Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi on payment of Rs. 15/- per set by cash, money order or Indian Postal Order Forms etc. will NOT be sent V.P.P. Detailed drawings can also be seen by appointment at the office of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi.

5. Offers should be for delivery alongside ship at port of discharge—Bombay or Karachi—and should be exclusive of customs duty and landing charges. Delivery will be effected by endorsement of shipping documents in favour of the purchaser who will then be responsible for arranging

landing and clearance through customs at his own cost.

6. Should the shipment actually arrive before the sale is finalised, Government will undertake landing and clearance through their own agencies and the actual customs duty paid and landing etc. charges incurred will be payable by the purchaser in addition to the price before delivery is given.

7. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tender No. DGD/SR-2191/PLT due 1st December, 1945" should be accompanied by a Deposit at Call Receipt for Rs. 500/- deposited in favour of the Director of Disposals, New Delhi as earnest money in the Imperial Reserve Bank or in a Government Treasury to the head of account "Revenue Deposit" and should reach the office of the Director of Disposals, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi by 4 P.M. on 1st December 1945.

8. The offers should remain open for acceptance till 15th December 1945.

5405

### RANJIT'S Historical

## MUMTAZ MAHAL

KHURSHID, CHANDRAMOHAN

Director: KIDAR SHARMA

Daily 4, 7, and 10 p.m.  
Sunday Matinee at 1-15

Advance Booking 9.30 to 12.30  
and 3 to 6.30

## Royal Opera House

AJIT Release

## LOOK OUT!

THE ARROW FINDS ITS MARK!!



Director: VISHRAM BEDEKAR

3RD WEEK

at

## CENTRAL

Daily: 4, 7 & 10; Matinees  
at 1-0 on Sun. & Holidays

Plans Open 10 to 12 & 4 to 6.

A FAMOUS Release.

\*\*\*\*\*

3RD WEEK OF INCREASING CROWDS!

MINERVA'S  
MAMMOTH  
HISTORICAL



## EK-DIN-KA SULTAN

Direction: SOHRAB MODI

Starring: MEHTAB  
with Wasti & Others.

Daily: 4, 7, 10. Sun. Holi. 1 p.m.  
Plans open 10 to 12, 4 to 6 p.m.

## NEW WEST END

\*\*\*\*\*

## Aga Khan Stresses Unity Again

Asia's Hopes Can Be Realised  
Through Congress-League Settlement

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10. (A.P.I.): Asia's hopes would be realised if the Congress and the Muslim League came to terms, said His Highness the Aga Khan in an interview.

His Highness thought that if India failed to give a lead to Asia to-day, we would lose the chance of winning self-Government for ourselves and also for other Asiatic peoples for many generations. Great responsibility therefore rested on both Congress and Muslim League leaders and the Congress, as the more powerful body, could take the lead in bringing about a solution.

The Aga Khan considered that no useful purpose would be served by the Muslim League coming to terms with people outside Congress or the Congress with Muslims outside the League. If the Congress succeeded in carrying the League with it as a junior partner, Asia's hopes would be realised.



## CITY AND SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Kartik Shud 6, 2002  
Muslim: Zilkef 5, 1364  
Parsi: Khordad 9, 1315  
Sunrise: 6-2 a.m., Sunset 7-2 p.m.  
Hightide: 3-40, 15-10  
Lowtide: 9-29, 21-05

## To-day's Engagements

**FRIENDS UNION:** Public meeting to popularise the cause of the Azad Hind Fouz under the Presidentship of Syt. Umashanker Dixit at Popatwadi, Kalbadevi Road, at 8-30 p.m. today

**SARASWAT UNION:** Hari Kirtan in Kankani by Ved. Gulvady Naganand Bhatji on Gaja Gowri Vritam at the Bhagini Samaj Hall, Hindu Colony, Dadar, at 4 p.m. today

**S. I. WELFARE SOCIETY, MATUNGA:** Special general meeting at 4 p.m. and Annual General Meeting at 5 p.m. today in the Society's Hall, at Park View, Building, Matunga.

**UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS:** "Through The Gate of Death" is the subject of a free public lecture at 6-15 p.m. today at Jehangir Wadia Building

**B. P. MUSLIM STUDENTS' FEDERATION:** A meeting of the Executive Committee at 11-30 a.m. today in the Office of the Bombay Provincial Muslim Students' Federation at J. J. Hospital.

**"DEEWAR" IN AID OF ADULT EDUCATION:** 9-0 a.m. (S.T.) today (Sunday) at the Royal Opera House. Mr. Sitaram Ramchandra Patkar will preside.

**BUDDHA SOCIETY:** Lecture in Hindi by Mahasati Ujjval Kuvar, a Jain Mahasati, on "Buddha and Jain Cultures" at "Anand Vihara", Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station, at 9 a.m. today.

**BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE:** Annual gathering at 5-30 p.m. today. Presidential address by Srimat Prempraj Maharaj on "Dharma Samsthapana" in Hindi at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi.

**BAHA'I HALL:** Public lecture on "Unity" by Mr. Habib M. Manji at 5-0 p.m. today at Telli Road, Andheri.

**THREE ARTS:** Three Arts Grand Divali Festival 3-45 p.m. today at Taj. Hon. Justice Lokur will address on "Divali". Munagekar Theatrical Academy will present dances, songs, impersonations of famous film stars.

**SWASTIK LEAGUE, BOMBAY:** Physical culture demonstration at 5-15 p.m. today. Justice G. B. Gajendragadkar to be Guest of Hon. and Dr. M. R. Jayakar to preside.

**SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION:** Public Lecture by Mr. T. B. Venkatram Sastri on "Hindu Law Reform" at 4-30 p.m. today at the Vanita-Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Sir Sitaram Patkar to preside.

**KALUSKAR HIGH SCHOOL:** The date of the meeting of past students will be Nov. 18 not today as previously announced.

**MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES' UNION:** A mass open air rally of all employees of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be held at 5 p.m. (S.T.) today at Municipal Garden, Foras Road.

**ANDHRA YUVAJANA SANGHAM:** The first anniversary celebration at 4 p.m. today at Khalsa College Hall, Matunga. Dances and Music by Baby Rajani Devi and others.

**BOMBAY PATIDAR SAMAJ:** Celebration of the New Year's Social Gathering at 5 p.m. today at Mafatali Baug, French Bridge.

**RASHTRABHASHA CLASSES:** Under the auspices of Rashtrabhasha Prachar Sabha Dadar the following classes will start for Rashtrabhasha Examination of Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samitee, Wardha—Wanmali Hall, Dadar. From today, Dadar Vidya Mandir Gokhale Road, North, Boys High School Pinto Ville, Portuguese Church, Dadar and Chabildas L. School, Dadar. From Thursday for Prarambhik Pravesh Examinations. SPECIAL SUNDAY CLASSES. From today 9-30 a.m. and Night Classes at Vanmali Hall, will be run on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9-30-10-30.

**INA DAY:** Public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay All Malayalee Conference at Poddar College, Matunga, at 4-30 p.m. today Mrs. Alice Alvares to preside. Coms. Purshotamdas Tricoudas and R. M. Manakalath to speak.

**1 N. A WEEK:** Under the auspices of the Colaba Gumasta Mandal a meeting will be held at 5-30 p.m. today. Comrade Giridhar Thakker to preside. Meeting place Rajwadekar Road, Lower Colaba.

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## Bombay-London Radio Telephone Service Resumed

**BOMBAY, Saturday (API):** After a lapse of over six years, Bombay has once again been brought into radio telephonic communication with London. The Bombay-London radio telephone service was re-opened to-day. Radio telephone service between London and other parts of India will come into operation from December 1, 1945.

**LORD ALAN BROOKE IN CALCUTTA:** CALCUTTA, Nov. 10 (Reuters). Field Marshal Lord Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, arrived here from Delhi today.

## JAWAHAR TO SPEAK AT DADAR TO-DAY

## (CONGRESS HOUSE ANNOUNCEMENT)

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will address the second meeting in the series of election propaganda meetings organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the purpose of explaining the Congress point of view to the Central Assembly voters, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. in the open compound of the King George High School, Hindu Colony, Dadar.

Shri N. Y. Nurie, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Shri M. R. Masani will also address.

Adequate loud-speaking arrangements will be made and a special enclosure will be reserved for ladies.

The Congress volunteers are required to be present themselves for duty at 5 p.m.

## POLLING STATIONS IN CITY FIXED

The Collector of Bombay has fixed the polling stations for the elections to the Central Legislative Assembly from the Bombay City Non-Muhammadan and Muhammadan constituencies to be held respectively on November 26 and 27.

The number of Non-Muhammadan voters in the A Ward of the Bombay Municipality being too large, polling will be at three different stations. At the Law College, Non-Muhammadan voters whose names begin with the letters (A) to 'G' (Nos. 1 to 6643 in the Electoral Roll) will vote. At Elphinstone College Non-Muhammadan voters whose names begin with the letters 'H' to 'N' (Nos. 6644 to 12646 in the Electoral Roll) will vote. At the Anjuman-I-Islam High School, the rest of the Non-Muhammadan voters whose names begin with the letters 'O' to 'Z' (Nos. 12647 to 19217) will vote.

The polling hours for all constituencies and wards are 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Indian Standard Time. The polling stations are:

## NON-MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCY

**WARD A—Law College** (Near Churchgate Station); Elphinstone College (Near Prince of Wales Museum); Anjuman-I-Islam High School (Near Victoria Terminus Station).

**WARD B—Daryasthan** Daryasthan Lane, Mandvi.

**WARD C—Madhav Baug** C. P. Tank.

**WARD D—Gilder Tank** (Municipal School Compound), Lamington Road.

**WARD E—Antonio de Souza** High School, Byculla.

**WARD F—King George** English School, Matunga.

**WARD G—Dr. Antonio de Silva** High School, Dadar.

**MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCY**

**WARD A—Anjuman-I-Islam** High School, Hornby Road, Near Victoria Terminus.

**WARDS B and C—Anjuman-I-Islam** High School, Hornby Road, Near Victoria Terminus.

**WARD D—Gilder Tank** (Municipal School Compound), Lamington Road.

**WARD E—Antonio de Souza** School, Byculla.

**WARD F and G—Antonio de Silva** High School, Dadar.

**WARD H—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD I—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD J—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD K—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD L—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD M—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD N—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD O—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD P—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD Q—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD R—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD S—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD T—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD U—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD V—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD W—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD X—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD Y—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD Z—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD AA—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD AB—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD AC—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD AD—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD AE—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD AF—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.

**WARD AG—Antonio de Souza** High School, Dadar.



Sukhendu Dutta and three of his pupils. He is proceeding to Hyderabad to give the opening performance at the dance and musical festival to be held on Nov. 12.

## Bombay Races Opening Day

## Disastrous Beginning For Punters At Bombay Races

## Paragon Records Facile Win In Royston Plate

## By Our Racing Correspondent

**BOMBAY, Saturday.** The stands and the enclosures were very well filled today at Mahalaxmi when the programme for the opening day was decided. To punters, disaster was in store. A solitary firm favourite alone materialised in the day. Though badly burning their fingers, punters were provided with thrills in most of the events.

Followers of "M" and number ten were extremely lucky as five of the winners began with letter "M" and incidentally all the three winners of the treble pool event bore number ten.

The Maharaja of Kashmir's one time famous performer, Paragon scored a facile win in the day's chief event, the Royston Plate, after a long lapse. This one now appears to have overcome the bad habit of breaking the blood vessel. The speedy Kashmir candidate should bag a couple of races if the blood vessel trouble does not reoccur.

Apprentice Jockey Mull Singh alone distinguished himself with a double to his side and on both the occasions he scored by narrowest margins after being engaged in grim struggles.

The following are the results:

**THE HOPEFUL PLATE—Distance** 1 mile 1 furlong.

Dr. A. Jabbar al Rizali's MAH-FUDH ADNAN 8-12 Raut ..... 1

Mr. V. G. Pillie's INSAR 8-12 Mull Singh ..... 2

Mr. K. H. Irani's SHARIYAR 8-12 Hanuman Singh ..... 3

LA-Col. Zorawar Singh's DAHMAN YUNUS 9-0 Bhooor Singh ..... 4

Not run: Flying Ace.

Won by: 2 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes 12 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 99. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 15 and Rs. 23.

Trainer: Ahmed Abbas.

**THE EPSOM PLATE. Division II—** Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Osman Chotani's PARAMOUNT POWER 8-7 Raffaele ..... 1

Maharaja of Baroda's RAJPUT WARRIOR 8-7 Rook ..... 2

Messrs. Ebrahim, Dosa and Runmal's ROYAL PRINCE 8-7 Evans ..... 3

Mr. Yousuf N. Laljee's FRANKIE 8-7 Mullsingh ..... 4

All ran.

Won by: Short head, 3 lengths, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 19 2/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 103. Places Rs. 20, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: H. Chotani.

**THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division II—** Distance 1 mile.

The Rani of Jashdan's MAH-BLESHWAR 7-11 Mullsingh ..... 1

The Chief of Paldi's CAREFREE 7-11 P Khade ..... 2

Hon. Sir Shantidas Askuran's SQUIET 8-7 Uttam Singh ..... 3

Mr. R. T. Wandekar's TAP 8-7 DANCE 8-3 H Singh ..... 4

Not run: Phitosan, Suryakant and Prominent.

Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 45 1/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Mahomedali.

**THE EPSOM PLATE. Division I—** Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. M. P. Jain's MAN-SAROVAR 8-7 Whiteside ..... 1

Not run: False Pride, and Gold Wings.

Won by: Short head, Short head, 2 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 3/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 79. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15.

Trainer: Raymond.

**THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—** Distance 7 furlongs.

Mrs. F. M. Cama's MAHA 8-9 Evans 1

Mr. Diamond's TALISMAN 8-11 Burn 2

Mr. N. S. Dhunjishaw's SEVENTH WONDER 8-2 Kan Singh 3

Mr. N. Gunesekere's LION OF LANKA 7-9 Raut 4

Not run: Mozan, Khazanchi and Nibras

Won by: Head, 1 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 37 4/5 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 112. Places Rs. 45, Rs. 54 and Rs. 91.

Trainer: Balfour.

**THE LYALLPUR PLATE. Division I—** Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Yousuf N. Laljee's THE JUDGE 8-2 Mullsingh 1

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ROSEBUD 8-11 Brace 2

Mr. A. C. Ardeshr's HIS EXCELLENCY 8-11 Evans 3

Maharaja of Baroda's TURF STAR 8-11 Rook 4

Not run: Beau Nash and Flying Home.

Won by: Short head, 1 1/2 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 44 seconds.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 70. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

Trainer: Badruddin.

**THE ROYSTON PLATE. Distance** 7 furlongs.

Maharaja of Kashmir's PARAGON 8-3 Davison 1

Mr. G. A. Jashdanwalla's MISTY ISLAND 8-3 P Khade 2

Maharaja of Idar's TRUEFIT 8-3 Brace 3

H. H. the Maharani Chinnabai and Maharaja of Cooch Behar's COTE D'AZUR 9-0 Evans 4

All ran.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 58. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 37 and Rs. 18.

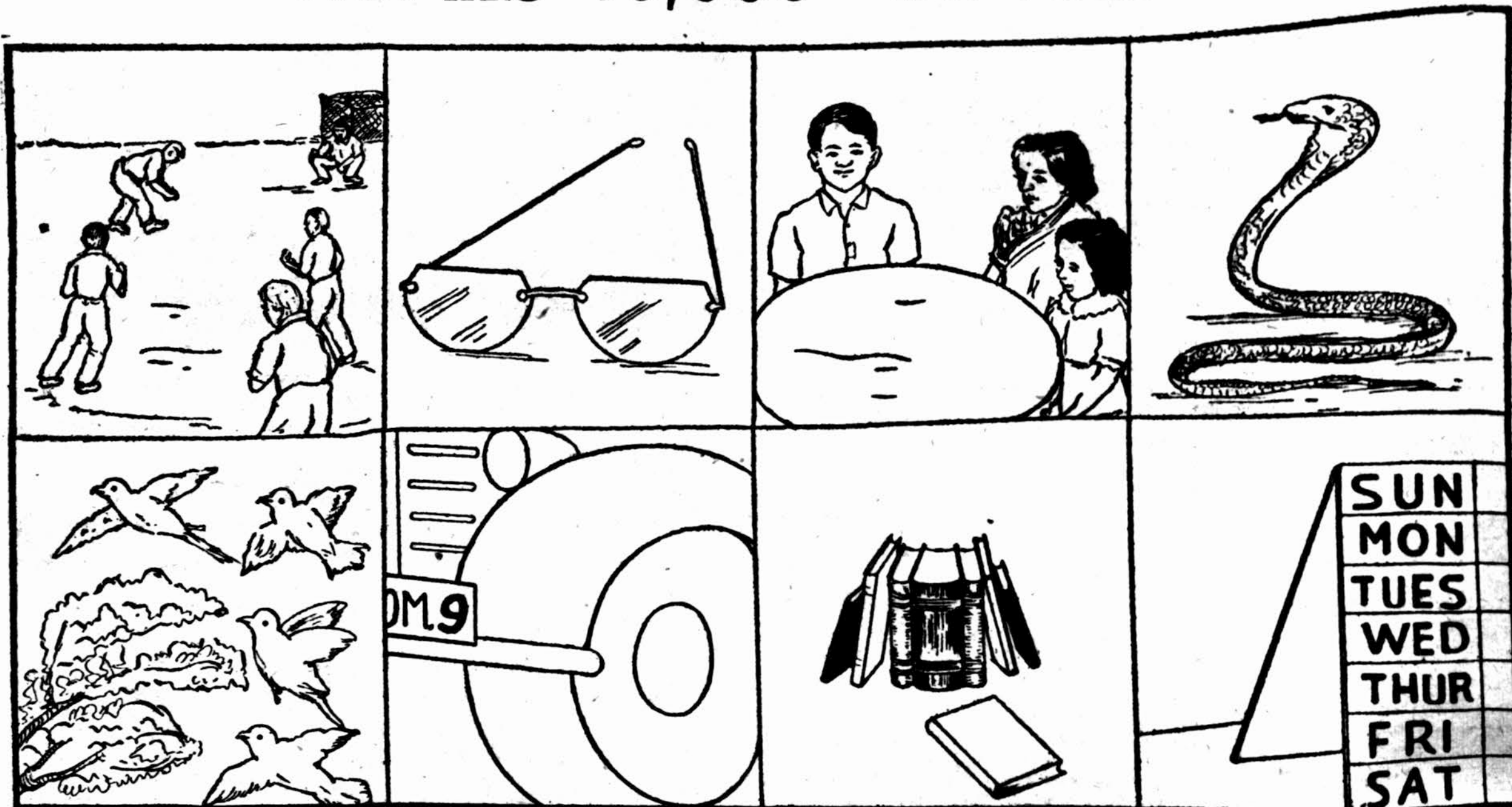
Trainer: Shinde.

Mr. J. J. Singh, President of the Indian League of America, New York, will address members of the Princeton University's "School of Public and International Affairs" on November 13. The students are studying Indian problems.



# Figures Competition

## RUPEES 10,000 IN PRIZES



This being the festive season of the Hindus as well as of all the commercial people in India, it was suggested to us that we should repeat the Figures Competition and, if possible, increase the amount of the Prize, to enable the successful contestants to secure substantial New Year Gifts. It has been, therefore, decided to increase the amount to Rs. 10,000 this time.

Each of the 8 illustrations shown above, gives indication of a number. For example, the illustration in the lower row showing books would indicate the number "8". Similarly, the singular Cobra in the upper row gives an indication of "1". You have to find out these numbers and enter them in the blank spaces on the side of the plus signs (+), and show the sum of each such pair in the last column. For instance, the figure of "8" (indicated by the number of books) is entered against "45", and the sum shown as "53" in the last column. Similarly, the figure "1" (indicated by the lone Cobra) is entered against "22" and the sum of "23" in the last column. In this manner you are asked to enter the other six numbers in the coupon, and show

the sums in the last column so that the grand total amounts to "507".

If the "sums" entered in the last column, tally with those in the "correct solution", which we have safely deposited, you will become eligible in the share of the prize, if not the whole of it, regardless of the order in which the numbers in the last column appear.

You may send as many entries as you like with As. 8/- per coupon, before Wednesday the 14th November 1945, subject to and observing the following Rules:—

1. Competitor's name and address must be written in full in block Capital letters on each and every entry coupon.
2. Entries will be received at the counter during Office Hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.
3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons.
4. Entrance Fee can be remitted by Money Order or by Postal Order or by Postage Stamps. Insufficient amount will disqualify all the entries.
5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.
6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one num-

**Additional Entry Coupons Price Two Annas For A Sheet Containing Eight Coupons.**

Address:

Competition Manager,  
The Bombay Chronicle,  
Fort, Bombay.

**CLOSING DATE**

**WEDNESDAY, 14th NOVEMBER 1945**

ber entered in any space will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it. This Competition has been licensed by the Collector of Bombay, under Licence No. 6 dated 12th May, 1941.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an essential condition of entry.

LICENCE NO. 6 DATED 12TH MAY 1941.

| FIGURES COMPETITION                                                                    |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 45 + 8 =                                                                               | 53  |
| 76 + =                                                                                 |     |
| 37 + =                                                                                 |     |
| 81 + =                                                                                 |     |
| 22 + 1 =                                                                               | 23  |
| 91 + =                                                                                 |     |
| 62 + =                                                                                 |     |
| 54 + =                                                                                 |     |
| TOTAL                                                                                  | 507 |
| I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them. |     |
| Name _____                                                                             |     |
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| FIGURES COMPETITION                                                                    |     |
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| TOTAL                                                                                  | 507 |
| I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them. |     |
| Name _____                                                                             |     |
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| FIGURES COMPETITION                                                                    |     |
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| I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them. |     |
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| 54 + =                                                                                 |     |
| TOTAL                                                                                  | 507 |
| I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them. |     |
| Name _____                                                                             |     |
| Address _____                                                                          |     |



## BURMA GAG ORDER ON CAPT. LAXMI

City Editor To Give Evidence In I.N.A. Trial

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. (U.P.I.): According to private advices received here Captain Lakshmi, Commander of the Rani of Jhansi Brigade, and Mr. M. S. Doshi, Editor of the "Burma Times", have been served with notices imposing restrictions on their speeches and writings, under the Defence of Burma Rules and Section 144, Cr. P.C. It is understood that the restrictions were imposed in the last week of October.

### 6,000 I.N.A. Prisoners At Jhikargacha

JESSORE, November 9: The "United Press of India" learns that the I.N.A. prisoners lodged at Jhikargacha number about 6,000. The I.N.A. men and officers staged a drama viz., "Desh Seva" written and composed by them. The book gives a clear direction as to how one can serve the cause of the country and strengthen the nationalist movement for liberation of the country.

### FAST AND PRAYERS.

It is further learnt that the men and officers of the I.N.A. camped in the Jessore District would go on 'fasting' and hold meetings and prayers inside the camp and observe the "Azad Hind Fouz Week".

### League Appoints Defence Committee

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9. (A.P.I.): The Committee of Action of the All-India Muslim League has appointed a Central Committee for the defence of the members of the I.N.A.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the League, in an interview to-day said that the Committee will arrange for the defence of any member of the I.N.A. who desires the Muslim League to make such arrangements irrespective of caste or creed. The Committee of Action had already appointed a Defence Committee and the Punjab Muslim League had set up its own Defence Committee. Now a Central Committee of eight lawyers amalgamating the two committees has been set up. Sir Syed Raza Ali is the convener of the new Committee and the other members are: Mian Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, Lahore; Sheikh Karim Ali, Advocate, Lahore; Shakh Mohamed Amin, Bar-at-Law, Lahore; Choudhry Nazir Ahmed Khan, advocate, Lahore; Nawab Qadiruddin Ahmed, advocate, Delhi; Mr. Ahmed Ashraf, Barrister-at-Law, Meerut, and Qazi Mohammed Isa, Barrister-at-Law.

### ASAF ALI SUMMONS RAZA ALI

Mr. Asaf Ali, convener of the I. N. A. Defence Committee, has telegraphed to Sir Syed Raza Ali and to certain other members of the Muslim League Defence Committee asking them to come to Delhi in connection with Court Martial of Capt. Abdul Rashid and two other officers. It is learned that Capt. Rashid has expressed a desire that both the committees should be associated with his defence.

Mr. Asaf Ali has also telegraphed Sir Wazir Husain to take up the defence of certain other impending trials.

Mr. Asaf Ali and his colleagues interviewed Capt. Rashid, Gen. Fateh Mohd and Sub. Singara Singh in the Red Fort to-day.

In connection with certain civilians detained abroad and for affording relief to those against whom prosecutions are pending in Malaya, the I.N.A. Defence Committee is understood to have written letters to the Home Department and to the Commonwealth Relations Department asking for passport and other facilities.

### Kher And Party For Umbergaon

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mr. B. G. Kher and some other members of the Adivasi Seva Mandal will proceed to Umbergaon Taluka where recently there was firing against the Adivasis, on Monday and will tour the area for three or four days.

### Mantri To Skipper Combined Universities XI

BOMBAY, Friday.

Prof. Deodhar, veteran Indian cricketer, in the course of a statement says: The Combined Universities XI can very well fight the Australians on an equal footing in the match, which has great educative value, and I have decided to leave the youngsters on their own. Mr. M. K. Mantri, who last year successfully captained the Bombay University team, will now lead the Universities side at Poona on Thursday and Friday next. I will, of course, be there to advise and guide them. If necessary.

## Visitors Start Well But Collapse After Tea

Carmody And Pettiford Score Grand Centuries: "C. S." Bags Three Costly Wickets

Australian Services XI

(1st Innings) 336 for 6 Wkts.

BOMBAY, Saturday

When the Australians went in at tea time with the score at 270 for two wickets, Hassett batting and Miller to bat, they showed a great promise a huge score. Carmody and Pettiford, the latter still not out, had already got their hundreds. Hassett was well set and things looked bright for the visitors. But when play was resumed after tea, sensational turn found the Australians struggling for runs against a clever attack. Four more batsmen were sent back—Hassett and Miller included—for the addition of barely 60 runs before stumps were drawn for the day and the prospects of the visitors piling up a huge score were greatly reduced.

The Indian bowlers, except for Hazare and Amarnath during the first 45 minutes of play, could not find their length and were flouted mercilessly by Carmody, Pettiford and Hassett. The wicket gave no assistance to the spinners before tea-time, but during the last hour, the ball was turning a little and that made all the difference.

Nayudu and Amir Elahi not only bowled too many full tosses but also bowled them on the leg side presenting the batsmen with a boon. Vinoo and Amarnath, particularly the latter, kept the runs down during the pre-tea period. I was fortunate that Elahi and Nayudu found their length just at the right time, when the wicket was responding to the spin. Carmody batted well for his hundred—his first in India. His most prolific stroke was the square cut which he utilised with considerable abandon and Pettiford collected hay while the sun was still shining.

Hazare bowled splendidly and no fewer than four catches were dropped off his bowling. The score-board would have been considerably different had all the catches been accepted. Carmody was dropped twice off Hazare once by Shrinivasan when he had not even entered his double figure and soon after by Vinoo. Pettiford was also missed by Vinoo when he was in his 40's off Hazare. Even Hassett was dropped by Hazare when he was in his 20's. All these were costly errors.

### DETAILS OF SATURDAY'S GAME

A comparatively thin crowd greeted Vijay Merchant as he led the Indian XI to field against the Australian Services XI in the first unofficial Test of the series.

Hazare opened to Whittington and off his first delivery, a full toss, Elahi at square leg dropped a one handed catch. An inauspicious beginning indeed. Amarnath was in charge of the attack from the Pavilion end.

### MUSHTAQ ALI ABSENT

It was noticed that Gul Mohammad was fielding for Mushtaq.

Carmody hoisted the first ten of the innings by placing Hazare to leg for three. Off the next delivery Whittington edged Hazare and the ball bounced off Vinoo's hands at third slip but Amarnath at second slip held on to provide India with her first wicket (10-1-4). Pettiford now joined Carmody.

In Hazare's next over Carmody was dropped by Vinoo at third slip. Hazare was swinging the ball very well

### The Rival Teams

#### AUSTRALIAN SERVICES XI

A. L. Hassett (Captain).  
S. G. Sismey  
R. S. Ellis  
J. Pettiford  
C. F. T. Price  
K. R. Miller  
C. G. Pepper  
J. Workman  
R. S. Whittington  
E. A. Williams  
D. K. Carmody  
A. W. Roper (twelfth man).

#### INDIAN XI

V. M. Merchant (Captain).  
M. O. Shrinivasan  
Vinoo Mankad  
L. Amarnath  
V. S. Hazare  
Gul Mohammad  
R. S. Modi  
G. Kisenchand  
C. S. Nayudu  
Amir Elahi  
Abdul Hafeez

and the batsmen did not always hit the ball with the middle of the bat.

The stands were filling up now and there were about 15,000 people after the play had been 20 minutes old.

Hazare continued to beat the batsmen but without any luck. Hazare had the mortification of seeing another catch missed off his bowling. Shrinivasan failing to hold Carmody when he edged the ball.

Neither Pettiford nor Carmody seemed to be comfortable when facing Amarnath. India's opening attack had the Australians tied into knots. Both were bowling accurately and to their field. Carmody put Hazare past cover for a brace and put 30 on board after play had been in progress for 44 minutes.

Hazare who had been bowling unchanged for 45 minutes now gave way to Abdul Hafeez who came in for Rangachari, and from the other end C. S. Nayudu took over from Amarnath. Carmody cut C. S. to third man for a single and reached his 20. Pettiford swept the next delivery to the ropes to register the first four of the day.

In Hafeez's second over Carmody hooked the left-hander for a four and later signalled the first half century of the innings by pulling a full toss from Nayudu for another four. Pettiford drove the same bowler for another four toward extra cover in the same over.

Vinoo now relieved Hafeez after the latter had bowled two overs from the Churchgate end. Carmody hooked his very first delivery to the square leg boundary. Carmody was now definitely aggressive and reached his 40 by square-cutting Nayudu to the ropes. Nayudu now gave way to Amir Elahi. Pettiford sent Elahi to the extra-cover boundary and entered his 20's. Carmody reached his elusive 50 in 73 minutes by sending the Baroda bowler to the fine leg boundary.

A crowd of almost 30,000 watched Pettiford put the first hundred of his side on board by sweeping Elahi for a single.

Amarnath then took over from Amir Elahi.

Carmody glanced Amarnath for a single and his 70 was hoisted up on

the board. Pettiford who had entered his 30's off drove Amarnath for a four.

From the other end Nayudu took over from the left-hander Vinoo Mankad. Carmody swept a full toss from Nayudu to the ropes and placed the next ball to mid on for a single to reach his 80 in a score of 120 for 1 wicket when lunch was taken.

### Play After Lunch

Carmody went on to collect his century a few minutes after resumption. He entered his 90's by square cutting Vinoo to the ropes. In the next over from Hazare Vinoo missed Pettiford who was then in his 40's.

Elahi now replaced Vinoo and Pettiford swept him for a single to reach his 80. And then Carmody on drove Elahi to reach his 100. Both the batsmen were now punishing the bowling freely and runs came mostly in fours.

When his score was 113 Carmody attempted a wild shot off Hazare and was bowled. (187-2-113)

The Australian skipper now stepped into the breach and Merchant made a double change, bringing on Nayudu and Vinoo instead of Elahi and Hazare respectively.

Hassett swept Nayudu for a four and put his side's 200 on board. The new ball was taken at 208 and Hazare and Amarnath were in charge but the batsmen went on unperturbed and runs continued to come in.

Abdul Hafeez took over from Amarnath when the score was 220 and the game slowed down a bit. In Hafeez's second over Hazare dropped Hassett when he was in his 20's.

Nayudu now took over from Hazare and Pettiford placed him for a single to reach his 80. Pettiford became more aggressive and thrice pulled Hafeez to the ropes and reached 93. Vinoo replaced Hafeez and at the other end Pettiford got his hundred by placing Nayudu for a single.

Hassett who was playing confident cricket late cut Vinoo for a brace to enter his 40's.

When tea was taken the Australians had scored 276 for 2 wickets.

### After Tea

A double slow attack now operated after tea. Amir Elahi and Nayudu were in charge of the attack. In his second over Pettiford pulled Nayudu for two consecutive fours and reached his 120. Hassett put the 300 on board by square cutting Nayudu for a single and reached his 50.

With the score at 301 a sensational change came over the game. Four batsmen were dismissed before the close of play. First Pettiford lifted Elahi to cover when Merchant held him (301-3-124). Then six runs later Hassett followed him to the pavilion l.b.w. to Nayudu (307-5-53). Williams the next man in after being almost bowled by the first ball he received, helped Pettiford who had come in at the fall of the third wicket to add 20 runs to the score before being bowled off his pads by Nayudu (327-6-4).

Workman replaced Williams and was dropped by Merchant at silly mid-off off Amir Elahi.

The Australians had scored 396 for the loss of six wickets when stumps were drawn.

### SCORES

#### AUSTRALIAN SERVICES XI

(First Innings)

|                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------|-----|
| Whittington, c. Amarnath, b. Hazare | 4   |
| Carmody, b. Hazare                  | 113 |
| Pettiford, c. Merchant, b. Elahi    | 124 |
| Hassett l.b.w. b. Nayudu            | 53  |
| Miller l.b.w. b. Nayudu             | 1   |
| Pepper batting                      | 20  |
| Williams, b. Nayudu                 | 4   |
| Workman batting                     | 1   |
| Extras                              | 18  |

Total (for 6 wickets) .... 336

Fall of wickets: 1 for 10; 2 for 47; 3 for 301; 4 for 302; 5 for 307; 6 for 327.

### BOWLING ANALYSIS

|              | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|
| Hazare       | 21 | 4  | 62 | 2  |
| Amarnath     | 18 | 5  | 28 | 0  |
| Abdul Hafeez | 8  | 0  | 24 | 0  |
| C. S. Nayudu | 24 | 4  | 88 | 3  |
| Vinoo Mankad | 18 | 3  | 94 | 0  |
| Amir Elahi   | 17 | 1  | 75 | 1  |

### Compton To Play With East Zone Team Against Aussies

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9 (A.P.I.): Dennis Compton England's Test cricketer and international football player who arrived here with a Services football touring team, told the "Associated Press of India" that he would assist the East Zone Cricket team against the Australians at Calcutta.

The football team will play a couple of exhibition matches in Calcutta.

## High And Dry!



Ullal S. Rao, who in winning the high jump event, broke the Bombay record in the Olympic Athletic Union meet at Cooperage on Nov. 4th.



## "WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS"

Pattabhi On Jinnah's Definition Of Pakistan

MADRAS, Nov. 9 (A.P.): Mr. M. A. Jinnah's assurance that Pakistan would be politically a democracy is characterised as a "great step forward," by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, a member of the Congress Working Committee.

Dr. Pattabhi said that it would be presumptuous to advise one's opponent on what is good for him and what is bad. "It is enough," he said, "that Pakistan, as now visualised, will be a democracy. That is a great step forward from the Islamic state according to the Quran, which it was once designed to be."

"If there has to be a new Muslim State with admittedly huge minorities of Hindus and Sikhs, for whom Mr. Jinnah contemplates safeguards and gives assurances in this behalf," Dr. Pattabhi asked, "what is unreasonable in arguing for an Indian democracy with Muslims and Sikhs as minorities?"

Dr. Pattabhi said, "The very defects and drawbacks, which you wanted to be cured, are being repeated in the new state, and minorities in the new state, may legitimately ask one day for the very remedy, which the Muslims have asked for themselves in the new Muslim democracy."

"Thus, wheels within wheels develop and they soon become a vicious circle too, the remedy is obviously worse than the disease," Dr. Pattabhi concluded.

## MUSLIM A.I.C.C. MEMBER RESIGNS

Pleads For Clear Assurance Of Self-Determination

MADRAS, Nov. 9, (A.P.): Mr. Abdul Sathar Sahib, member A.I.C.C. (Dindigul) has resigned his membership of All-India Congress and Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committees.

In a communication to the press announcing this he says:—

In view of a honest difference of opinion regarding the August Resolution, which ought to be amended in such a way as to give the Muslims in majority provinces the right of self-determination with sovereign rights," he has resigned his membership of the committees and he appeals to his colleagues and co-workers of the Congress Party to try their utmost in bringing about Hindu-Muslim unity "without which Swaraj will be a dream"

## Election Acid Test To Prove Worth Of Congress

CALICUT, Nov. 10. (U.P.): "The present elections are only an acid test to prove to Britain that the Congress alone could deliver goods, because it is not a communal organisation. The Congress, therefore, expects every voter and every worker to vote for the Congress candidate. Let the British understand that the people once awakened and awakened rightly can never be put down," observed Mr. V. V. Giri, ex-Minister, in the course of his presidential address at the Malabar Labour Congress held here to-day.

Proceeding, Mr. Giri referred to the various problems facing labour and said: "I am no lover of the capitalist system. I believe in the early establishment of a socialist State based on a classless society wherein the fundamental rights are granted."

Referring to the Communists, Mr. Giri said: "If my Communist friends believe in the political freedom of our country they should give up the idea of contesting the elections because, whatever their intentions may be, they are involuntarily aiding those who are responsible for the policy of divide and rule and keep the noose tight and secure over Indian political aspirations."

## TIWANA BLAMES LEAGUE AND CONGRESS

Simla Talks Failed Due To Their Differences

LAHORE, Nov. 9 (A.P.): Malik Khizar Hyat Khan Tiwana, Premier of the Punjab, today asserted in a statement that the Simla Conference had not failed on account of the Unionist Muslims' claim for representation on the Executive Council but on account of the fundamental differences between the position of the Muslim League and the Congress. In fact the conference, he said, broke up much before the question of the selection of individuals was reached.

## Noon Insisted On Trial Of I.N.A. Men

Sir Feroz Suspected New Wave Of Rebellion In Province: Oriyas In I.N.A. Do Not Believe Subhas Is Dead

LAHORE, Nov. 10. (A.P.): "Sir Feroz Khan Noon as Defence Member to the Government of India advised the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief to hold the Indian National Army trial," declared Seth Sudarshan, Chief Whip of the Punjab Assembly Congress Party.

### "REBELLION" IN PUNJAB

Seth Sudarshan, who was presiding over a symposium of national songs and poems held at Bradlaugh Hall last night to collect funds for the Defence Committee of the Indian National Army said that he had it on the authority of an Executive Council that Sir Feroz Khan Noon insisted in the Executive Council that the I. N. A. men be tried, for he (Sir Feroz) held that a new wave of rebellion would sweep over the Punjab and other provinces if these men were let off untried.

There were cries of "shame, shame" and slogans of "Subhas Bose Zindabad" and "Azad Fauj Zindabad".

Ram Lal, a member of the Indian National Army who was in Burma and Singapore, addressing the gathering declared that he would continue to take part in freedom's battle as a humble soldier of the Congress and that he was always ready to lay down his life for this great

cause. My countrymen, I will shed my blood where your sweat drops", he said.

Amid deafening cheers and slogan-raising Ram Lal thrice gave the audience the "Jai Hind" salute.

A sum of Rs. 5,000 was collected at the meeting as contribution to the Indian National Army Defence Fund.

### STUDENTS TO OBSERVE 'I.N.A. DAY' TO-MORROW

The Secretaries of the Bombay Students Congress write:—

"In accordance with the instructions issued by the President of the All-India Students' Congress, The Bombay Students' Congress will observe Monday as 'I.N.A. Day'. We call upon our student comrades to observe complete strike and pass resolutions protesting against the I.N.A. trial by holding meetings in their institutions. Student workers should collect funds for the I.N.A. relief fund on this day."

### SIND LEAGUER EXPELLED FOR 7 YEARS

NEW DELHI Nov. 9 (A.P.): Pir Ali Mohamed Rashdi has been expelled from the Muslim League for a period of seven years for "gross breach of discipline and violation of his solemn pledge." Mr. Rashdi who is a member of the All-India Muslim League Council is opposing Mr. Yusuf Abdulla Haroon, the League's official candidate for the Central Assembly from Sind.

It is understood that the League High Command has sent a telegram to Mr. G. M. Syed, the Sind leader, asking for an explanation for the many reports it has received that Mr. Syed was actively helping the League's rival candidate.

The Central Parliamentary Board of the Muslim League has fixed a fee of Rs. 100 for every application referred to it by appellants appealing against the decision of the Provincial Parliamentary Boards in regard to the selection of candidates for the Provincial Legislature.

### Nadar On Tamil Nad

P. C. C. Controversy

MADRAS, Nov. 9. (A.P.): The report that some compromise had been arrived at among rival parties of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee and that the terms of the agreement were not observed at the recent meeting of the Committee is contradicted by Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, President of T. N. C. C. in an interview with the Associated Press of India.

Mr. Kamaraj Nadar says: "I thought with the Tirupparankundram meeting of the T.N.C.C. the prevalent controversial atmosphere would disappear. However there seems to be in circulation an idea that there had been some compromise with specific terms made and that it had not been kept up. This impression is erroneous. I merely appealed publicly at the T.N.C.C. meeting for understanding and goodwill on the part of all concerned and the Committee accepted that."

Mr. Kamaraj Nadar referring to the reports of confusion and violence at the workers' conference said: "I am assured all round that it is wrong. When Sri Gopalaswami rose to oppose a resolution, some people called upon him to sit down. Every delegate present in Tirupparankundram surely knows the twenty-year constructive worker Gopalaswami. He could be the last person to be assaulted in any Congress audience in Tamilnad."

Mr. Kamaraj Nadar appealed to all Congressmen to forget the side-issues and go ahead with their work to ensure the success of the Central Assembly candidates.

### Baby Born Thirteen Minutes After Mother's Death

ROCKFORD, ILL., Nov. 7 (U.P.): A baby girl was born to-day thirteen minutes after her mother died from infantile paralysis. The girl was alive and healthy and doctors predicted that it had an even chance to survive.

## M.B.B.S. And LL.B. Exams. Results

Following are the numbers of the candidates who have passed their examinations held by the Bombay University in last October.

### 1ST M.B.B.S.

PASS NOS.: 2 3 5 8 10 12 13 16 21 22 23 26 33 34 38 39 41 42 44 46 49 50 55 56 59 62 63 64 66 67 69 70 71 72 81 83 87 89 91 92 94 95 96 97 98 99 105 107 110 111 114 115 116 117 123 124 128 131 134 135 136 138 140 143 145 152 154 156.

A supplementary Result was declared at 2 P.M.

### 2ND M.B.B.S.

PASS NOS.: 1 2 3 4 5 7 8 9 10 12 13 14 16 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 29 31 32 33 35 36 37 41 43 44 45 47 48 49 51 53 54 56 57 59 61 62 63 64 66 67 68 70 72 73 74 76 77 78 80 81 82 83 84 85 86.

### 1ST LL.B.

FIRST CLASS—No. 84.

SECOND CLASS—Nos. 1 3 5 6 10

16 17 18 19 22 24 28 30 31 35 37 39 41 44 45 46 47 51 52 56 57 59 60 61 63 66 67 70 72 75 76 78 80 85 86 88 90 140 141 142 146 147 150 151 152 153 154 156 158 161 162 163 165 166 168 171 174 175 180 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 198 203 204 205 206 207 214 260 262 264 269 277 280 281 314 316 317 318 319 320 321 323 325 326 327 330 333 334 335 336 338 339 341 342 343 344 346 348 378 380 381 382 385 386 398 399 403 405 407 408 411 413 416 417 419 420 421 422 424 428 429 430 433 437 438 440 441 443 446 448 449 451 454 456 458 460 462 463 464 519 520 524 525 526 527 530 531 532 536 537 538 540 541 542 543 544 545 547 549 550 552 554 555 556 557 562 564

PASS: Nos.:—96 97 100 103 106 107

110 112 113 114 117 118 121 124 126 130 134 137 218 219 223 224 226 227 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 237 239 240 241 242 244 246 248 249 250 251 252 255 256 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 291 292 294 298 303 305 306 308 309 311 312 348 353 354 356 358 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 368 369 370 372 373 374 375 389 391 392 394 396 396 469 470 472 474 476 477 478 484 485 486 489 490 491 493 494 497 499 503 504 510 514 516 517 566 568 570 572 575.

The following unsuccessful candidates are allowed to keep terms for the Second LL.B. Examination:— Nos.:—14 301 307 376.

## I.N.A. PRISONERS DETAINED IN VELLORE

MADRAS, Nov. 9 (A.P.): Mohammed Gani of Turayur (Trichinopoly) and Gandharan of Alatur (Malabar) stated to be I.N.A. prisoners under detention in Vellore were brought to Madras this morning and admitted into the General Hospital. The former with nasal trouble and the other with a bleeding tooth.

## GRUESOME MURDER OF WOMAN AT WORLI

Mystery surrounds the foul murder of a young Hindu woman aged 22, who was found lying in a gruesome condition near the Christian cemetery at Worli, on Saturday afternoon. The throat of the deceased was cut from end to end, and there were several more deep gashes all over the body caused by stabbing. The De Lisle Road Police are investigating into the matter. The woman was not identified till Saturday night.

## INTERVENOR FATALLY STABBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For intervening in a quarrel between two persons who were out to draw blood, Baboo Abdul Karim (51) of Jiwaji Lakrawala Chawl, Falkland Road, paid with his life.

Last night the deceased noticed an altercation between one Abdul Gaffoor, the rent collector of his chawl and Chotu Sarju a tenant, taking place at the junction of Karva Lane and Falkland Road. From heated arguments the enraged men came to grips. The deceased seeing that things were getting worse grappled with Chotu in order to separate the combatants. One Shaikh Ahmed Hussein who was present on the spot is alleged to have come from behind and stabbed him. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries this morning. The suspects who are absconding are wanted by the Mahabowri Police.

## SCOTLAND BEAT WALES

HAMPDEN PARK (Glasgow), Nov. 10 (Reuters): The International match result Scotland two, Wales zero.

## MYSORE TO HAVE ANOTHER GOLD MINE

BANGALORE, Nov. 9. (A.P.): The Mysore State is to have a second gold mine in operation shortly as a result of the geological excavations at Ballara about 60 miles from Bangalore.

It is estimated the new mine will yield about 25,000 ounces of gold valued at about forty lakhs of rupees.

Extraction of gold is expected to start immediately on arrival of the crushing plant for which orders have been placed abroad.

## MUNSHI TO REJOIN CONGRESS?

And Contest Provincial Assembly Elections?

BOMBAY, Nov. 7 (I.P.S.): In connection with the controversy that is going on in certain circles over the selection of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh as a Congress nominee to contest the Central Assembly elections, it is stated that before the selection, the Congress Parliamentary Board approached Mr. Munshi to stand as a Congress candidate, but Mr. Munshi declined for personal reasons. It is likely that the Congress High Command will persuade him to stand for the Provincial Assembly.

Mr. Munshi is expected to rejoin the Congress very shortly. Though it is premature to say in what capacity he will serve the Congress in future, Congress circles believe that in view of the fact that the A.I.C.C. has practically upheld the principle of Indian integrity which Mr. Munshi has all along been advocating, and also his consistent support of the 1942 August stand of the Congress, he is likely to agree.

## LALA SEHGAL'S BAIL APPLICATION REJECTED

LAHORE Nov. 10 (A.P.):

The bail application of Lala Kedarnath Sehgal M.L.A., who was arrested under the Defence of India Rules on November 4, in connection with a speech on I.N.A. prisoners delivered by him at a public meeting was rejected today by the Magistrate.

## LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Reuters): Stringent conditions prevailed in the Money Market during the early part of the week, and borrowers had difficulty in satisfying requirements. In the discount market, scarcely any demand developed for bills early in the week, but latterly, rather more business was passing and this was instrumental in improving the position. There was good demand for the December and January maturities, one big bank taking freely of the latter.



## CITY MARKETS

## Gold &amp; Silver

Bombay, Nov. 10.  
The market was firm again to-day with extensive professional support and short covering. The undertone of the market was firm and general belief in higher quotations is increasing. Forward gold opened at Rs. 82 and declined to Rs. 81/8 under some realising but again attained higher level of Rs. 82/13 and steadied at Rs. 82/12. Forward silver opened at Rs. 134/12 and declined to Rs. 134/8 under scattered selling but rose to Rs. 135/8 on renewed buying and steadied at Rs. 135.

Gold after advancing to Rs. 83/5 and Silver to Rs. 135/4 the market reacted and closed as under.

|                |     |    |   |
|----------------|-----|----|---|
| Ready Silver   | 134 | 12 | 0 |
| Forward Silver | 134 | 10 | 0 |
| Ready Gold     | 83  | 0  | 0 |
| Forward Gold   | 82  | 14 | 0 |
| Sovereigns     | 58  | 4  | 0 |

## Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Nov. 10.  
The local Cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 401 for January delivery but the market opened steady at Rs. 402 and advanced to Rs. 403 on short covering. Later on there was moderate realising and the market reacted at Rs. 401/8. The recent improvement being somewhat too rapid needs certain amount of caution in following it as there has been heavy short covering. Later on there was renewed buying and January advanced further to Rs. 403/12.

The market improved to Rs. 404/12 but reacted. Later on the market ruled steady and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

|                |     |   |   |
|----------------|-----|---|---|
| I.C.C. January | 402 | 4 | 0 |
| I.C.C. March   | 410 | 0 | 0 |
| I.C.C. May     | 421 | 0 | 0 |

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.  
The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. has issued the following interesting weekly cotton report:

## COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton January Contract is 869 cent points under New York January at Exchange rate 331.

## HIGH &amp; LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, Nov. 9.  
I.C.C. Jan. Highest 401.3/4, Lowest 395.1/2 Closing at 5.30 p.m. 401.3/4.  
I.C.C. March Highest 409.3/4, Lowest 405, Closing at 5.30 p.m. 409.3/4.  
I.C.C. May Highest 421, Lowest 416.1/2, Closing at 5.30 p.m. 421.

## INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.  
Tata Ordinary 439 Tata Deferred 2395  
Indian Iron 42/14 Steel Corp. of Bengal 37 Bombay Dyeing 2025 Central India 411/4 Century 923/12 Gokak 314/8 Kohinoor 631/14 Simplex 323 Andhra Valley 1835 Tata Hydro 213/12 Tata Power 1945 Associated Cement 228/4 Belapur 231/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 522/8

## CALCUTTA QUOTATIONS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.  
Cocoanuts Raw 112/8; Dry 99/100; Cocomatoli 400; Copra Office 260; Dil. Basand 275; Madrasnottam 270; Good. gooda 270; Pepper Wynaad 350; Country 340; Dry Ginger Chennad 255; Ernad 240; Coffee Robusta 90.

## NEW YORK COTTON.

|                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| New York, Nov. 9.       |          |
| December                | 24.07+13 |
| January                 | 24.15+13 |
| March                   | 24.10+10 |
| March highest (12 p.m.) | 24.16+16 |
| March lowest (10 a.m.)  | 24.3+03  |
| May                     | 24.09+09 |
| July                    | 23.97+11 |
| October                 | 23.58+13 |
| Middling Spot           | 24.79+09 |

## NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

|               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| December      | 24.07+12  |
| January       | unquoted. |
| March         | 24.11+09  |
| May           | 24.10+07  |
| July          | 23.97+08  |
| Middling Spot | 23.85+10  |

## NEW YORK COTTON, NOON CALL.

|          |       |
|----------|-------|
| December | 24.06 |
| March    | 24.10 |
| May      | 24.09 |

## NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, Nov. 9.  
United States price of Foreign Silver 71.1 cents.

New York buying price 70-3/4 cents.

## LONDON BULLION.

London, Nov. 9.  
Spot 44d, Forward 44d, Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8/12/3.

## BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

|                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| LONDON, Nov. 8.                 |             |
| Total bullion                   | 702,000     |
| Public deposits                 | 18,200,000  |
| (a) Other deposits              | 274,600,000 |
| Government securities           | 258,300,000 |
| (b) Other securities            | 17,000,000  |
| Notes, gold and silver coin     | 24,300,000  |
| Notes in circulation            | 326,400,000 |
| Ratio of reserve to liabilities | 8.3 p.c.    |

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## NO FETTERS ON INDIA AT 'FRISCO

## Mudaliar Says There Was Regimentation Of Thought By Britain

BOMBAY, Friday. (A.P.I.): The need for a robust and optimistic outlook on international affairs was stressed by Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Supply Member of the Government of India and the leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Preparatory Commission, in the course of a speech here to-day.

Sir Ramaswami was entertained to lunch by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta this afternoon at the Taj where a distinguished gathering of Indian industrialists and businessmen was present.

"I did not realise or imagine", said Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, "that India would be so much in the picture at the San Francisco Conference." He added: "It has been suggested that there was regimentation of thought and speech by Britain in so far as the Indian Commonwealth delegations were concerned. 'I want to repudiate this suggestion. When the proceedings of the Conference are published, and I hope they will be published very soon, it will be found that the British Commonwealth did not in all cases think or act, as a single unit, but each delegation voted as it felt was right from the point of view of the country it represented. There was no question of regimentation of thought by Britain."

## INDIA HONOURED

"India was honoured by the Conference when the leader of the Indian Delegation was asked to preside over the Economic and Social Council of the Conference."

This Council consisted of representatives of all the 50 nations and therefore it was in itself a small plenary conference. The meeting of the Economic and Social Council was of first rate importance. The main question this council was called upon to consider was the one concerning world security. This council was concerned with the creation of a World Security Council with a mobile force capable of preventing aggression, as far as possible and, if aggression takes place, putting it down by force if necessary. This was the basic ideal that had to be dealt with.

"There were many representatives in the Council who were very enthusiastic about the rights of the common man. All stressed the need for certain human rights to be recognised."

"I never felt during the two months of the Conference that any single delegation or individual delegate was not anxious for a settlement and wanted to break up the Conference."

"All the 50 nations signed the Charter and I am sure that all the 50 nations will now ratify this Charter. I believe 35 nations have already ratified it."

"There are some people who believe that forces are presently at work which must destroy the good work of the San Francisco Conference and break up the organisation."

"I venture to take a less pessimistic view of international affairs. I venture to say that what is seen on the surface is not the true picture. I go to this Conference with a hope and determination. It is my innermost conviction that cynicism and pessimism will not help us."

## Two Killed In Stampede

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10 (A.P.I.): Two persons were crushed to death and eight injured in a stampede at the conclusion of a Congress election campaign meeting at Deshbandhu Park last night. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

It is stated that after the meeting was over and Mr. Bose had left, the mammoth crowd assembled there stampeded towards the main gate of the park and few persons were trampled over by the crowd.

Two of the injured—Jyoti Pal, a 12-year old boy and Rathindra Nath Kandu about 30—died in the hospital and the condition of three others is reported to be serious.

Last night's meeting was the biggest held in recent years in Calcutta, Deshbandhu Park, venue of the meeting and the biggest park in the city was full from end to end.

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 8. (A.P.I.): The managements of all the mills in Sholapur have paid one month's extra wages, as Victory Bonus, to their workers.

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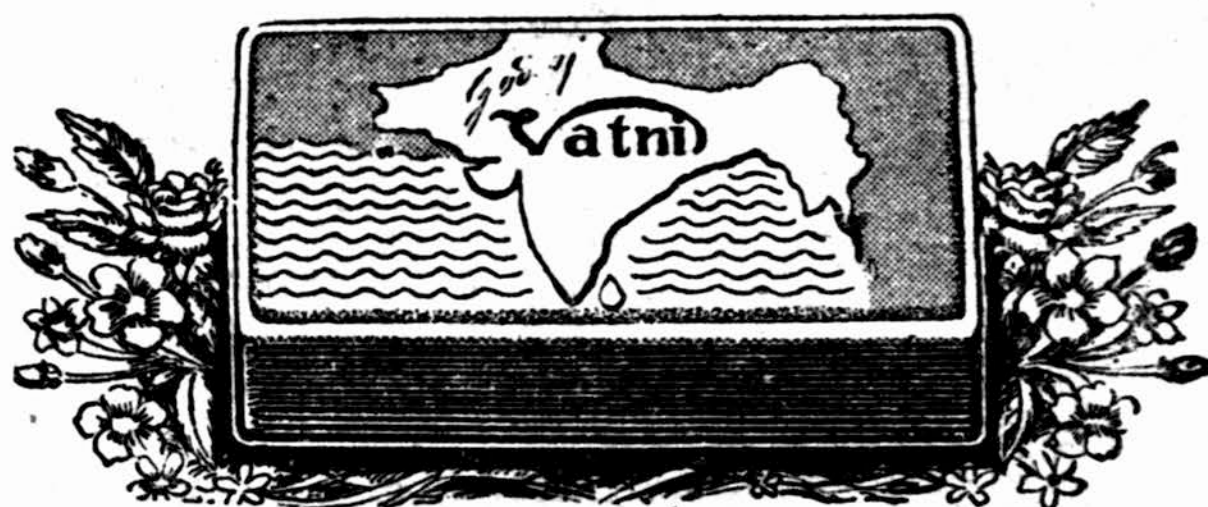
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## AMRIT KAUR &amp; ZAKIR HUSSAIN IN LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuter): A reception to the Indian Delegates of the United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Doctor Zakir Hussain—was given by the India League in London today presided over by Mr. V. K.

Krishna Menon Secretary to the League

"India is the most important issue of Britain today" observed Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. "I am glad there is today in Britain the Labour Government and I hope it augurs well for India and an immediate solution of our problem. For there is no problem we cannot solve if there is the will to solve it."



# BRITISH SHELL AND BOMBARD SOURABAYA

## INDIAN INDUSTRIAL MISSION FOR JAPAN

### Proposal To Buy Suitable Plant And Machinery

(From Our Correspondent)  
NEW DELHI, Nov. 9: Apropos of the Planning Department's announcement that His Majesty's Government had agreed to include five Indian expert technicians in the Anglo-American team going to Germany, I learn that Dr. Nazi Ahmed, one of the Planning Department's selectees, was invited but he refused as he had accepted the membership of the Tariff Board constituted last week. Enquiries further reveal that Dr. Nazi Ahmed will not be able to go to Germany but would function as member of the Tariff Board.

The Government of India is also arranging to send an industrial mission to Japan. No date has yet been fixed for the departure of the mission, but it is presumed it will be sometime after the first stage of the Allied occupation of Japan is completed.

The object of the mission is to survey Japanese industries and buy suitable plant and machinery. The personnel of the Indian delegation is still undecided, but it is assumed it will include prominent industrialists like Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. J. R. D. Tata.

### 500 ORIYAS IN I.N.A. KILLED IN ACTION

(From Our Correspondent)  
CUTTACK, Nov. 10: According to information gathered from five members of the Indian National Army from the Nilganj Camp Jail yesterday and who arrived here this afternoon about 2,000 Oriyas in Burma and Malaya had joined the I.N.A. out of whom about 500 were killed in action. These men had served in the I.N.A. on the Imphal battle front in the Nehru Brigade. They added that the I.N.A. was under the exclusive direction of the Azad Hind Government from whom they received their salaries and they were not responsible to the Japanese Government.

They were not prepared to believe that Subhas Bose was dead.

They also revealed that among those now under detention in the Jankaragacha I.N.A. camp jail is Mr. L. B. Lathia, proprietor of the "Dainik Gujarati Burma Samachar" and the "Burma Oriya Patrika" of Rangoon and a prominent Indian leader of Burma.

(See Page 16)

### BHIDE'S CENTURY IN WAR FUND MATCH

LAHORE, Nov. 10 (A.P.): The National War Fund match between the Punjab University and the Governor's XI began today. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, Captain of the latter team, won the toss and preferred to bat.

At the close of the day the team made 292 for the loss of 7 wickets. M. R. Bhide making the top score of 131 and M. Saeed 81.

### Kali Immersion Trouble:

Seven Muslims Arrested  
BURDWAN, Nov. 10 (A.P.): As a sequel to the Kali immersion trouble on November 6, the police arrested seven Muslims to-day. They have been released on bail.

All the four images have been taken back from the road, and two have already been immersed. The other two, along with five other images, will be immersed on a fresh licence, to-morrow.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 9 (A.P.): The Government of India have decided to purchase the Ahmedabad-Prantel railway on December 31, 1946, and the railway company has been informed of the decision, says a Press Communique.

## Stop Press

### 'SCORCHED EARTH' POLICY BY INDONESIANS

BATAVIA, Nov. 10 (A.P.): Soebardjo declared he had received a "private and unofficial report" from the Sourabaya telephone manager saying that the Indonesians fleeing from Sourabaya appeared to have decided to carry out a "scorched earth" destruction.

The telephone manager also said that the exchange building was being abandoned—probably after an attack by five aircraft which the royal air force said hit the post office and government buildings.

## "All Means Of Modern Warfare" Used

### Dr. Soebardjo Cites Hawthorn-Soekarno Agreement Which Stipulates Pacification Of Sourabaya!

LONDON, NOV. 10 (A.P.): AN INDONESIAN SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH STARTED SHELLING SOURABAYA AT 6 A.M. (JAVA TIME), THE DEADLINE SET IN FRIDAY'S LEAFLET ULTIMATUM FOR INDONESIAN CIVILIANS TO SURRENDER ARMS. MANY INDONESIANS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED, AND THE BOMBARDMENT, PRESUMABLY WITH BOTH LAND AND NAVAL ARTILLERY, IS GROWING IN INTENSITY; BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION OF PLANES BEING USED.

The shelling is believed to be designed to open the way for British and Indian forces under Maj.-Gen. Mansergh, which so far have held only the perimeter of Sourabaya, to advance into the city.

The Indonesian sources did not say whether British planes had been used in the bombardment, which apparently was designed to cover an advance of British troops into the city.

Maj.-Gen. Mansergh's forces—largely Indian troops—up to now have held only the perimeter of the city including the docks and airfields. He has at his disposal heavy guns of the British fleet units, mosquito bombers, thunderbolt fighters and tank-supported ground troops.

### SOEKARNO ADDRESSES YOUTHS

As Sourabaya's zero hour drew near, Dr. Soekarno left Batavia in a special train for Jogjakarta to address a National Youth Movement rally in the ancient Javanese capital.

Foreign Minister Soebardjo, who said farewell to the President at the station, smilingly acknowledged the salutes of Nationalists flanking the carpet to Dr. Soekarno's finely furnished car, but his face was grave as he told correspondents of reports from Sourabaya.

He said the ultimatum has not been complied with yet. But he disclosed that Republican leaders had met during the day with Christison and had been told that there could be no change in British orders.

### INDIANS TROOPS' SLOW ADVANCE

BATAVIA, Nov. 10 (A.P.): The British Command today confirmed that Sourabaya and Indonesian strong points are being shelled and bombed, says Lief Erickson, A.P.A. staff correspondent.

Gen. A. F. Christison's headquarters announced that Indian troops of the Fifth Division began advancing slowly into Sourabaya today.

A headquarters spokesman said that Indian troops initially met with light sniping and machinegun fire but that resistance was increasing by mid-morning.

The statement was issued hours after an Indonesian spokesman had announced that many Indonesians were killed and wounded by the shelling and bombing and that the bombardment was growing in intensity.

The shelling followed an ultimatum, which was printed on leaflets dropped to the Indonesians from British planes under orders of Maj. Gen. Mansergh.

### SOEBARDJO-CHRISTISON PARLEY

After Gen. Mansergh issued the ultimatum, the Republican Government put Dr. Soekarno, Indonesian Governor in charge at Sourabaya.

In Batavia, the Foreign Minister Dr. Soebardjo interviewed the Allied Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Christison last night, and submitted that since Allied forces were not only interested in disarming the Japanese, but also in preserving law and order, they should use "the least provoking and most appropriate method to gain control of the situation." This method, he pointed out, was to let the Republican Government disarm the extremist population in Sourabaya by degrees. Gen. Christison is reported to have counselled compliance with the terms of the British Ultimatum.

### "ALL MEANS OF MODERN WARFARE" USED

Reuters adds: "When Indonesian resistance increased in violence the British Commander decided to step up the pace of the attack and called in what earlier warnings to Indonesians have described as 'all means of modern warfare.'"

Warships bombarded the port area,

the post office, the Court of Justice and Government buildings for five minutes before air attack started. Taking off from Sourabaya airfield, four R.A.F. thunderbolts and one Mosquito bombed and strafed the post office and Government buildings. The Mosquito was damaged, but did not crash.

### DR. HATTA BLAMES BRITAIN AS "CAUSE OF ALL TROUBLE"

Dr. Mohammed Hatta "Vice-President" of the Indonesian Republic has written a letter to Gen. Christison putting the blame for to-day's clash on the British, says the Netherlands News Agency.

The main theme of Dr. Hatta's letter is said to be that if the British had merely landed troops for the recovery of Allied prisoners and internees, everything would have gone well, but "the unfortunate decision to include their Dutch Allies" was the cause of all trouble.

### SHELLING AND BOMBING OF SOURABAYA

Communication with Sourabaya has become extremely difficult and Allied headquarters here had no news this morning of the extent to which Maj.-Gen. Mansergh's ultimatum had or had not been accepted. Later Allied headquarters confirmed shelling and bombing of Sourabaya in an official announcement.

Dr. I. R. Soekarno, who is at present at Jogjakarta in Central Java, was immediately informed by telegram, and is expected to return to Batavia earlier than he had arranged.

His Republican Government had left matters at Sourabaya entirely in the hands of Dr. Soekarno, "Governor" of Sourabaya, to whom Maj.-Gen. Mansergh's ultimatum demanding unconditional surrender of Indonesian leaders and handing over of all arms on pain of death was addressed.

SOEBARDJO QUOTES AGREEMENT  
BATAVIA, Nov. 10 (A.P.): Foreign Minister Soebardjo said the Sourabaya leader had reported that the Indonesian unit 10.00 hours (Java Time) had not fired on the British.

The Nationalists' Sourabaya report was transmitted by telegraph to President Soekarno, attending a youth rally at Jogjakarta.

Dr. Soebardjo disclosed he had visited Christison yesterday, after addressing a letter to the British Commander urging that the Sourabaya disarming ultimatum could not be enforced.

In the letter Soebardjo cited an agreement signed by Maj.-Gen. D. C. Hawthorn and Dr. Soekarno, this agreement, Soebardjo said, "has brought about a situation in which measures can be taken to pacify Sourabaya."

Dr. Soebardjo's letter warned that measures for "immediate disarming" of the "irresponsible part of the population" would "inevitably" lead to clashes, bloodshed and still greater disorders.

### Excuse For Launching Offensive

BATAVIA, Nov. 10 (A.P.): While all Java waited tensely for the outcome of Friday's ultimatum to the Indonesians, the British disclosed today that they had adopted a severe policy in Sourabaya because organised attacks by Indonesians led intelligence officers to speculate that some military expert, not Indonesian, had engineered them.

The Japanese Commander-in-Chief in East Java, Maj.-Gen. Iwabu, who had headquarters in Sourabaya, disappeared mysteriously after the surrender. Other Japanese officials have been unable to account for some 20,000 enemy personnel supposed to have been in Sourabaya.

Allied officials said at a recent press conference that there were five German U-boat officers in Sourabaya. But it appears doubtful whether they had anything to do with the uprising.

The embattled Indonesians presumably hold numerous hostages, said a British casualty report listing 189 men as missing since the Sourabaya

### HANDS OFF KOREA, WARNS PRESIDENT

CHUNGKING, Nov. 10 (Reuters):—Koreans will fight if there is any attempt to split and rule Korea by foreigners, declared Dr. Syngman Rhee, the first President of the Korean Provisional Government.

He added that a civil war throughout Korea was inevitable if Russian and American forces withdrew, leaving two spheres of influence. "I do not see how a civil war can be avoided if Communists insist of grabbing power by force," he said.

Dr. Rhee added: "We have been resisting the Japanese for 40 years and will not accept others in their place."

### EIRE BUYING FRENCH BRANDY WITH HORSES

DUBLIN (I.P.S.): Eire is buying French brandy with horses by barter arrangement with the French Government. About 500 horses a month are being sent to France.

### EXCLUSIVE HOTELS FOR U.S. BUSINESSMEN ABROAD

PARIS (I.P.S.): The U.S. State Department has established a hotel commissary system for U.S. businessmen in Europe. The first hotel has already been opened in Paris. Similarly such hotels will be opened in far Eastern countries.

### Jap Premier Meets MacArthur

TOKYO, Nov. 10 (Reuters): Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Prime Minister, conferred with General MacArthur, for an hour yesterday, Baron Shidehara's Secretary said to-day.

The results of their discussion, he added, could be disclosed only by General MacArthur.

### Quiet Returns To Tripoli

CAIRO, Nov. 10 (Reuters): Tripoli was quiet to-day, after the recent violent anti-Jewish rioting, but troops stood by to protect Jews going to the synagogue for the Jewish Sabbath. It was reported here to-day. There have been no disorders in Tripolitania in the past 72 hours, but the danger of a further outbreak cannot be disregarded until after the Bairam festivals next week.

### CHINESE & REDS TAKE OVER PORT ARTHUR

LONDON, Nov. 10 (A.P.): Moscow radio, heard in London, declared to-day that Port Arthur in Manchuria has been completely taken over from Japanese authorities by Chinese and Russians.

The Chinese have taken over police functions in the port, it was added, and the town is returning to normal.

### Viceroy May Visit Ahmedabad

(From Our Correspondent)  
AHMEDABAD, Nov. 9: It is likely that Lord Wavell may visit Ahmedabad in December for some hours while on his way from Delhi to Madras by air. During his visit the question of giving Najrana by Sardara, Inamdars, and states of Gujarat, is being considered.

### TOAST OF 'FREE HINDUSTAN' AT LONDON INDIANS' MEETING

(From Our Correspondent)  
LONDON, Nov. 10.

Nearly 200 Indians, irrespective of caste, creed or colour celebrated Hindu New Year in a Chinese restaurant here with their foreign friends—Europeans, Chinese and Arabs. One of the Indonesian delegates to the World Youth Congress was given a warm welcome. He was congratulated on the fight Indonesians were carrying on for the freedom of their country.

Arab visitors were gratified to note that practically every Indian supported their cause in Palestine.

Guests stood up and joined Dr. Chundilal Vakil, President of the Indian Social Club, which arranged the dinner, when he toasted "Free Hindustan."

Several Indians in military uniforms were present, Indian dancing and music formed a part of the evening's entertainment.

### clashes on October 28.

Those missing were given as 183 Indian other ranks, one British other rank, two British officers, two Indian officers, and a Viceroy's commissioned officer.

The casualty statement said four British officers, three Indian officers and 24 Indian other ranks were killed.

76 Indian other ranks, four Viceroy's commissioned officers and three British officers were wounded in central Java. A Gurkha mobile column proceeded to Tjikalong and Wetab and brought 49 prisoners of war and internees back to Bandoeng without incident.



# 'Bombay Chronicle' Poll No. VII

## Should Caste Continue To Exist?

One of the most deeply rooted, and the most widely criticised socio-political institutions of the Indian people is caste. Man is, however, everywhere a snobbish animal. The race of man, says W. M. Thackeray, "doth dearly love a lord; and caste is a means to gratify this innate weakness of civilised humanity. Caste, as it obtains in India, is not man-made, as the British peerage appears to be. It is fixed by births, and so there seems a higher hand at work in determining it. Despite the common belief, which makes it a peculiar feature of the Hindu social system, caste is not confined to the Hindus only. The pervading spirit of Hinduism has infected all who came to and settled in this country, with the result that the followers of each new invader, or of each new prophet, have become a new caste by themselves.

### IT'S ORIGIN

Caste has been pithily described as racial in origin, functional in development, and geographical in complication. The invading Aryan, anxious, perhaps, to maintain his exclusiveness, constituted a separate division for himself in the land of his conquest, adop-

tion and settlement. Within the Aryan fold itself, there were functional divisions, probably in existence among them even before they made conquests and settled in this country. The division of labour which the original four castes, or 'varna' colours, denoted was neither water-tight nor universal. But it became inevitably varied, multiplied, and complicated as the Aryan pushed southwards and eastwards, entered into matrimonial relations with the indigenous races and so created an immense variety of divisions and subdivisions, which needed a million horse-power microscope to be noticable, if not intelligible.

It is doubtful if the present rigidity of the caste system came with the multiplicity of castes or is a subsequent fungus. Within the last two centuries, or so, caste seems to have congealed into a peculiarly exclusive mould, which has similarities with the feudal divisions of medieval Europe, or the civic divisions of patricians and plebians in classic Rome, or the slave and free, the white and coloured, divisions of ancient Greece and modern America, but which is yet a distinct product of this country. Its association with religion has imparted it a sanctity, which the merely economic or political divisions of Rome or France could not

command, though the colour bar, as between the free white and the slave negro, of America seems no less severe. In course of time it gave its own sanction to basic social institutions like marriage and family and then it acquired a strength and tenacity, which made it endure for centuries almost unimpaired.

### OUTLIVED ITS UTILITY

Whatever the origin and utility(?) of the caste system, as it prevails in India, the question is inevitable whether it serves any purpose at all under present conditions. With the advent of the age of machine and mass production, with the growth of mechanised transport and ever increasing foreign trade, with the acceptance of human equality and social community as a basis for political regeneration caste becomes not a bond to unite or even a hyphen to hold together but a gulf to divide, a barrier to keep apart. In an age of growing co-operation, as a 'sine qua non' of organised society, these gulfs and barriers have to be eliminated or else we perish. With the recognition of man-made law and elected sovereigns, with ministers responsible to people's representatives, the rules of caste, its hierarchy of social status and its command in respect of marriage

and family, become impolitic, uneconomic and immoral.

With these disadvantages, there may be another side to the shield. Caste is regarded still, in many quarters, as a compulsory co-operative society, providing mutual insurance of a sort for its members, and admirable basis of internal equality and local or functional democracy: an easily accessible, limited and at the same time biologically as well as psychologically a fairly wide field for choice of life-partners. This may be held to make some contribution to the idea of race culture, if you accept that as an ideal. After all, we take infinite pains to breed fruits and flowers, dogs and horses. Why should not the breeding of humanity receive the same attention?

Whatever the advantages, however, caste, as it has come to obtain, in Hindu India particularly, has a rigidity, a narrowness, a snobbery or exclusiveness, which offends our modern sense of social equality and human dignity. Certainly, in its aspects like untouchability, it is utterly indefensible ethically, economically or rationally. It will, therefore, have to be mended radically, if it is not to be ended altogether.

### The Questionnaire

On the whole, therefore, public opinion in India needs to be defined on the following questions:

| QUESTIONS                                                                                                                                                                         | YES | NO | INDIFFERENT |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|-------------|
| (1) (a) Should caste be continued as it exists in India to-day and recognised by law as a social institution?                                                                     |     |    |             |
| (b) Would you convert social castes into economic classes?                                                                                                                        |     |    |             |
| (2) Would you agree to legislation passed by secular authority                                                                                                                    |     |    |             |
| (a) wholly abolishing caste, and penalising its observation in any form: or                                                                                                       |     |    |             |
| (b) radical reconstruction, eliminating its rigidity and restrictive features, in regard to food or marriage?                                                                     |     |    |             |
| (c) can caste be transformed into a compulsory co-operative society?                                                                                                              |     |    |             |
| (3) Would you give any recognition to caste in the country's political, or economic, system? e.g., in voting, or as a co-operative union fixed by birth for all purposes of life? |     |    |             |
| (4) Do you consider legislation necessary to abolish untouchability?                                                                                                              |     |    |             |
| (b) would such legislation, if enacted, be effective in its purpose?                                                                                                              |     |    |             |
| (5) Would you allow caste to                                                                                                                                                      |     |    |             |
| (a) maintain exclusiveness in matters of food;                                                                                                                                    |     |    |             |
| (b) and/or choice in Marriage?                                                                                                                                                    |     |    |             |

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

\* OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_

N. B. Answers to these questions must be given in any one of the three columns made above by marking a cross in the appropriate column. Answers must be in the above form cut from this paper and must reach this office by the 3rd December, 1945. Answers may be given on a separate sheet of paper provided the size, shape and letter-press are identical. Answers given in any other form will not be considered.

\* Occupation may be given generically under any one of the following categories: Student, Profession, Business, Domestic work for women in their own homes, Public Service or those without any fixed or remunerative employment. Profession includes law, Medicine, Teaching, Engineering, Writing or Journalism, Acting or Dancing for the Screen or the Stage, Music or other Arts. Business includes any industrial or commercial employment in any capacity.



## Our New Delhi Letter

## PLANNING BY INDIA'S SELF-STYLED TRUSTEES

(From our special Correspondent)

New Delhi, November 6

Planning is talking. Conversely, some talking is planning. That appears to be the dictum of the Government of India. Let me appraise the situation as it emerged from the various meetings held here during October.

## TALK OF NATIONALISATION

To begin with, there were meetings of the General Policy Committee and of the Industries Policy Committee. The Government's attitude could be characterised as "I BEG YOUR PARDON." Industrialists, as a rule do not like state enterprise. Government's proposals for state enterprise in respect of shipping and ship-building were therefore, attacked at these meetings. The Government, according to reports, promptly explained that the state enterprise would mean the state holding a part of the capital stock and nominating one or more directors on the Board of the Directors of the Company concerned. One wonders what would be the fate of the present Labour Government in England, if it were to announce that the nationalisation of the Bank of England would mean the British Government acquiring a portion of the Bank's stock and nominating a couple of directors on its board. But, of course, India is not England and the present Government is by no means a labour government. It is a government of the capitalists, by the capitalists and for the capitalists. For the present it could be described as an Indo-British Corporation, incorporated in London, with cent per cent Indian capital and British management. Indian industrialists claim that they alone are the shareholders in this Indo-British combine. The British, who have been holding the Managing Agency, understand the Indian Company Law better than any body else.

The appointment of directors is within their gift. They have been playing one director against the other. Lord Wavell wants to have a new set of directors from outside the shareholders. He has been voted down once. Let us see what happens in May next. Meanwhile, the Caravan passes on. The Government's explanation on state ownership policy generally appealed to the members of the Committee, who endorsed the Government's statement on industrial policy.

## NEOGY THE COMING MAN

This was followed by half a day meeting of the Shipping Policy Committee. The Commerce Member had another opportunity to hear his own voice. In the course of his opening speech, Sir Azizul Haque repeated, 'de novo,' what he had stated six months ago. The meeting appointed a sub-committee to, 'inter alia,' recommend how to prevent monopolies combines and cartels in the shipping trade. Mr. Master, Mr. K. C. Neogy and Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi are among the five members constituting the sub-committee. Mr. K. C. Neogy is the coming man of the Government of India. His

## Dewans And Knights In Great Demand

name was mentioned in connection with the Coal Commission and the Tariff Board. He is now appointed on this shipping committee. Mr. Neogy has lately joined the Congress. Looking at the personnel of the sub-committee it is difficult to visualise that it could entertain any proposal against monopolies and combines. And yet who knows when life-long opponents of the Congress are lately seen joining in the Congress. The sub-committee might actually suggest ways and means of abolishing monopolies. Nothing is surprising in this age of Atomic Energy.

The report of this sub-committee will be considered by the Policy Committee. It will then go to the General Policy Committee and passing thereafter through the Planning Department, it will go to the Reconstruction Committee of the Executive Council. Finally, it will go to the Executive Council of the Governor-General. Planning is talking.

The Transport policy committee was the last to hold its meetings in October. The Post-war Railway Plan, was generally approved by the Committee, on the basis of a memorandum, which contained no details. The Committee was supplied with a map, which required a magnifying glass to decipher its details. No magnifying glasses were supplied to the Committee. The road map was better. No information, however, was given to the Committee in regard to the length of roads constructed during the war. The military authorities were sitting tight on the information regarding the roads built by or on behalf of the War Department during the war. "No information to the enemy" was still the slogan.

The scheme of National Highways was generally approved by the Committee.

## SELF-STYLED TRUSTEES

Let me refer to another aspect of this problem. The main object of all planning is to raise the standard of living of the common man. The second object of planning is the resettlement of ex-soldiers. These Committees hardly have any representation of the common man. In fact, the Committees mainly include the self-styled trustees of the common man; the officials, the industrialists and the businessmen. The black marketing, profiteering and rank corruption during the last three years have amply demonstrated how much love these classes have for the common man.

Secondly, the basic industry of India is agriculture. Like the proverbial Ministry of Shipping in Switzerland, the Government of India have set up a separate Department of Agriculture. But Government of India's policy for agriculture is still in embryo and I am given to understand that there is

very little chance of its announcement in the near future. The Member for Agriculture, Sir Jogindra Singh, is more interested in Persian poetry than in Agriculture. To him planning is talking. He has been talking a great deal.

As for re-settlement, there are no plans beyond the employment exchanges, not yet fully constituted and the radio talks of the Director-General, Nawab Mukhtar Ahmed Gurmani. Verily, Verily, I say unto thee, all planning is talking—a mere talk.

Sir Jogindra Singh has a small frailty. He wants well-known Knight—Dewans for his Committees. He was able to rope in Sir Joseph Bhore of Bhopal for the Health Committee, appointed two years ago. The Government now expects the Report of this Committee by the end of 1945. So much for the common man's health.

## DEWANS AND KNIGHTS IN DEMAND

Sir Jogindra was able to rope in another ex-Dewan, Sir K. T. Krishnamacharair for a Committee on Agriculture prices. Meanwhile Sir V. T. accepted nomination to go to San Francisco and could not preside at its first meeting. He is now due to go to London for the Security Council meetings and is not likely to be present at the second meeting of the Committee in December. The Dewans and Knights are in general demand and so the Committees must wait. So much for the Agricultural prices on which depends the standard of living of the common man. And presumably because no Knight Dewan was available, Sir Jogindra Singh did not appoint a Committee on land tenure system. An ex-Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank, Sir Manilal Nanavati in a note to the Woodhead Commission's Report says: "No scheme of agricultural planning for the post-war period would achieve material results if it overlooks the adverse effects of a defective land tenure system on the productivity of land. It is one of the prime requisites of

land reform that the cultivator himself should have a holding of a reasonable size which he can call his own and from which he can get at least a certain minimum of living". Sir Jogindra Singh is not interested in this aspect of the question. The war is over, and with it the food scarcity might disappear, say in another year. The "Grow More Food Campaign" might then give way to "Grow More Beard" Campaign. And talking fits in with a long beard.

## A GRAND VISION

Beautiful long roads—National highway, Provincial roads, air conditioned railways, air travel in luxury liners, industries protected with high tariff walls, broadcasting in all languages and dialects, telephones in each village—this is the grand vision of India of tomorrow. To execute this plan thousands of crores are needed. But money has lost value in war. And after all money can always be created, thanks to the Nasik Printing Press. The roads may open the countryside, but there may be nothing in the countryside to bring it on the road, unless the rural economy is planned, and planned effectively without fear of vested interests.

Lastly, the present planning ignores the problem of population. The Bombay Planners, for instance, planned to double the income of the common man, on the basis of present population. But by the time the plans mature, the population may increase, say by hundred million and the common man will be where he is today. And population is a reality and not mere talking.

## SARDAR PATEL: THE MAN OF ACTION

(Continued from Page 9)

itics. No round about and dilatory ways for him. Hit hard if you miss betimes. Real hammer-blows if you have the strength of hand to do so, and cool precision in the brain and the strength of numbers to back you. No vaticinations for him. He gives no quarters and will accept none. An enemy is an enemy and there the matter ends. But a friend is a friend—that also he does not allow himself to forget. That is Patel as we picture him to-day, and we respect him, though he be in the opposite camp, for he is a foreman worthy of the steel.

## RS. 1,600 CAR TO BE OUT IN 18 MONTHS

## Kendall On Grantham Productions (India Ltd.) Plans

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Reuter). To discuss plans for an automobile factory to manufacture turbine-assisted cars costing Rs. 1,600 each, with the S. A. Ahmed interests in Bombay, the British independent member of Parliament Mr. William Denis Kendall flew 14,000 miles in twelve days.

Mr. Kendall on his return to Westminster told Reuter's correspondent that he was greatly pleased with the results of his visit to India, where he has arranged to join forces with the Ahmed interests to produce not only his revolutionary three-cylinder six-horse power motor car and tractor, but also a two-cylinder front wheel-drive French national car.

It was originally intended, according to Mr. Kendall to acquire an existing factory in Bombay district, but he and his associates have now decided to build their own factory and launch the Indian counterpart of his British organization, 'Grantham productions', where during the war Mr. Kendall had factories with 7,000 personnel. This total of workpeople he is determined to keep employed in peace time.

The Indian company in the process of registration, Reuter understands, is to be known as Grantham Productions (India Limited), and it is expected to be producing within 18 months.

Meanwhile Mr. Kendall is departing today for Paris to complete arrangements in connection with the French national car. He told me that Grantham productions will have "very considerable" financial interests in the new Indian company and that Indian interests will participate with him in the British end of Grantham Productions to the amount of £250,000.

Mr. Kendall speaks with enthusiasm of the welcome and friendship ex-

tended to him everywhere in India, where he considers a strong feeling exists for closer understanding with Britain.

## Wonderful Remedies

## GREY HAIR

Don't use dyes! Use our Ayurvedic scented oil and let your grey hairs turn black up to 60 years. Your eyesight will be improved and headache cured. If a few hairs nas turned grey, then buy a phial for Rs. 2/8/-, if more, then buy a phial for Rs. 3/8/- if almost all, then purchase one phial for Rs. 5/- Double price will be refunded in case of failure.

## WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

A few days' application of this medicine will show wonderful effect in White Leprosy and Leucoderma. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors Kavirajs and advertisers Price Rs. 2/8/- for 15 days.

## MIRACULOUS HERB

The mere sight of it cures at once, serious scorpion-bites, of hornets and bees also. It cured lakhs of sufferers. Keep it for hundreds of years and its efficacy is unaffected. Price Re 1/- per root, 3 for Rs. 2/8/- only. BABU BRIJNAN-DAN SAHAI, B.A. B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court writes: "I have tried 'Scorpion Bite Cure' herb and have found it very efficacious. One small root can be used for curing hundreds. It is a useful and innocent herb and deserves public patronage."

## MRITUNJAY SUDHA

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## PHOTO CAMERA For Rs. 5-8-0 only



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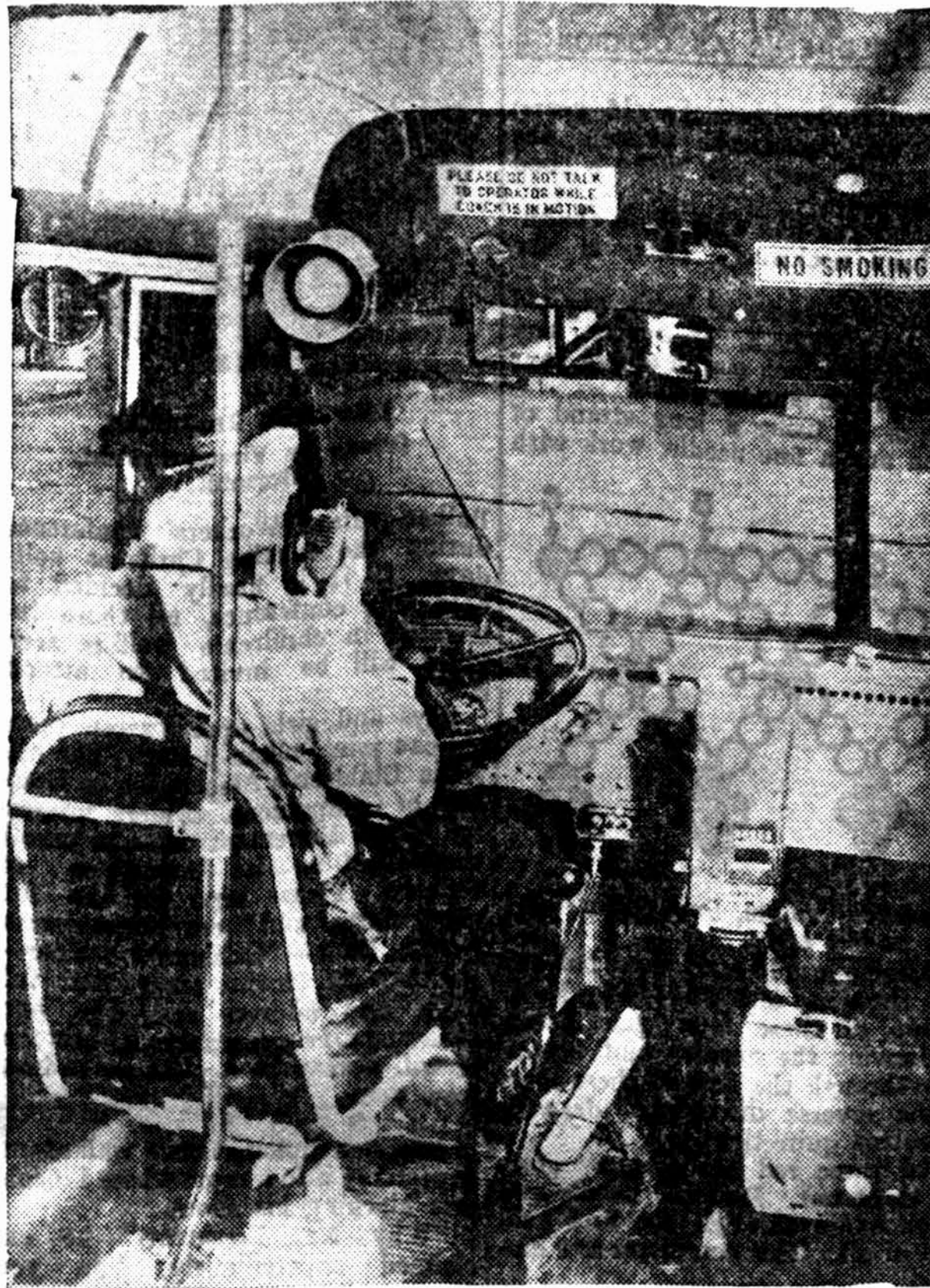
P.B. 96

AMRITSAR.



## Science In The News

### TWO-WAY RADIO SYSTEM FOR BUSES



Testing a two-way radio system newly installed, the driver of a bus which operates between Washington, the U. S. capital, and towns in the adjacent state of Virginia talks to the dispatcher at his control office through a hand microphone. The driver calls in to report accidents, traffic jams or unusual weather conditions. He can hear the dispatcher's reply over the amplifier above his head. Two other units of the radio equipment can be seen behind the change-box (right). The bus company will soon equip all of its 115 vehicles with the two-way radios.

### You'll Light Your Pipe With Glass

There is good news for smokers. Spunglass lighter wicks, which it is declared will last a lifetime, will be available soon. The wicks, already being made by a Glasgow firm, will never need trimming or decarbonizing and will never have to be replaced. Wicks for oil stoves and lamps will also be available in due course.

The glass strands used for these threads are only one-fifth the thickness of human hair, and are stronger than steel. One hundred of these fine glass filaments are wound together in making the thread for the wicks.

### Dry Lake Gives Up Age-Old Secret

While searching for the remains of prehistoric animals, a scientific expedition to Central Australia has found the bones of a giant wombat—the Diprotodon, largest marsupial ever known. A marsupial has a pouch for carrying its young.

The ordinary wombat found in Australia is about the size of a badger, but the remains of the unearthed Diprotodon showed it to have been about 6ft. high and 10ft. long.

The Diprotodon's bones were found in the dry bed of Lake Callabonna. They were so old and weathered that they crumbled when lifted, but valuable data was obtained.

## Success...Or Failure?

What makes the difference between success and failure?

The answer to this, Dr. T. Luther Purdom, director of the University of Michigan's Bureau of Appointments and Occupational Information says can be found if a person possesses certain qualities.

Dr. Purdom has made a study of 18,000 students who have gone off into industry, business and teaching and he lists the following "hard boiled" qualities:

1. He abounds with activity and energy, thus enabling him to make and seize upon opportunities.
2. He concentrates on doing the things—little and big—that count in getting ahead.
3. He makes it a point to know people who count and is ready to "play the game" if need be.
4. He studies the weakness and strength of the people with whom

he deals, especially his superiors—and acts accordingly.

5. He develops a little colour—to make himself stand out and be noticed.

Purdom insists that one of the worst things a person can do so far as getting ahead is concerned is to become a "handyman" who is always doing everything for everybody else.

He says that there is definitely no guarantee that a person will succeed just because he is doing "a whale of a job."

—(U. P. A.)

A ten-year-old boy rushed into the shop.

"Father's being chased by a bull," he cried.

"What can I do about it?" asked the shopkeeper.

"Put a new roll of film in my camera," said the boy.

## REWARD £ 500

### You Can Be YOUNG IN 24 HOURS

"OTOGEN" (VITAMIN TONIC) makes a man or woman look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than the actual age. It is useful for loss of vigour, impure blood, mental and physical exhaustion. It gives good appetite and increases weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. The roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. OTOGEN improves your looks puts a sparkle into your eyes, rosy colour into your cheeks and lips. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life and gives natural new teeth to the old men.

OTOGEN was tried in SWITZERLAND upon an emaciated male patient aged above 100 years. Only by one month's regular use of this marvellous preparation that patient of 100 years age gained the health of a 30 years young man and has recently married a young wife. The actors and actresses of HOLLYWOOD are active, young looking and charming by the use of this medicine even at an advanced age of 80 and 90 years and they are enthusiastically working on the stages. The use of OTOGEN by females in their prime of life guarantees up to the last days of life neverfading charms of youth and preserves school-girl complexion all along. For Males in their period of youth Otogen wards off premature old age, retains the jet black hair, a bloomy face and a robust health throughout and makes one feel and look several years younger than the actual age.

OTOGEN was once put in a glass tumbler for a long time and that GLASS TUMBLER turned to be an unbreakable one and could not actually be broken to pieces though severe strokes had been blown on the same. It has been tested and approved by thousands and thousands in ENGLAND and is now available in India. Commence taking 'OTOGEN' immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel and appreciate the effects of taking OTOGEN.

In order to popularise OTOGEN in India the price is to be Rs. 5/- only for a very short period after some time its original price of Rs. 30/- will be charged. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late as there is limited stock.

**GUARANTEE:**—A Cash Reward of £500 shall be awarded to any scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of (THIS) most wonderful invention.

**NOTE:**—Unlike other Rejuvenators "Otogen" is the only one of its kind which yields equally splendid results even in the extremes of heat of Tropical Summers as in winter or any other mild and temperate climate.

Under the burning heat of summer Sun when you are at Zero, Otogen is also an Excellent Restorative.

**NOTE:** For speedy and permanent results please use our ROYAL OTOGEN containing extra strong, rare, and costly ingredients.

Prepared for Ruling Chiefs, Princes, Nobles and High-Class Gentry.

Price Rs. 25/- per box. Packing and Postage Free.

(Royal Otogen contains double the quantity than the ordinary Otogen).

### OTOGEN LABORATORIES

27, NICHOLSON ROAD, LAHORE.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Bombay Stockists:—

1. Marshall & Co., 171, Hornby Road, Bombay;
2. M/s Perry & Co., Ltd. Grant Road, Bombay 7;
3. M/s. P. Harkison-das & Co., Ltd. 314-316, Lamington Road, Bombay;
4. M/s Vora Bros., Princess Street, Bombay;
5. M/s. Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Junction, Bombay;
6. P. Ramanlal & Co., Princess St., Bombay;
7. M/s. Akbarally Ebrahimji, Sir P. Mehta Road Bombay;
8. M/s. Atlantic Stores, Colaba Causeway, Bombay;
9. M/s. Powells Limited, Lamington Road, Bombay 4;
10. The Grand Pharmacy, Charni Road, Tram Junction, Bombay;
11. The Oriental Pharmacy, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4;
12. M/s Jethalal Monji & Co., Lalbaug, Bombay 12;
13. The Lalbaug Pharmacy, Post No 12, Bombay;
14. M/s. D. Macedo & Co., 250-51, Main Road, Poona 1;
15. M/s. Mannu & Co. Chemist Surat;
16. M/s Chimanlal Chundilal & Co., Chemist, Princess St., Bombay;
17. The Cosmopolitan Stores, Victoria Garden Road, Bombay 8.

### FREE CONSULTATION

We have also made arrangements for the treatment of all complicated diseases by a qualified Medical Authority where personal attention is devoted to every individual case.

**Consultation Hours:**—Week days 6 to 9 P.M., Sundays 3 to 6 p.m.

Those who cannot attend personally, may send details of their diseases and they will be given Free Consultation.

All our Remedies are tried and admitted effective by thousands of sufferers.



## My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Last week my Hindu brothers and sisters celebrated Diwali and next week my Muslim brothers and sisters will celebrate Id. My Happy Greetings to all! And may these festivals bring more joy and greater cheer amongst ourselves and everywhere.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls celebrated Diwali with a programme of songs, stories, dances and games. Shri Shewak Bhojraj was the guest of honour. They also went for an outing to Hingwala's garden beyond the Ghatkopar hills.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari joined the public function arranged in honour of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's Seventy-first Birthday. He was presented a book of children's songs with the following inscription written inside its cover:

"To Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel: May you soon see us truly Happy in a Free India is the earnest Prayer of the Boys and Girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association on your Seventy-first Birthday—'Gulistan,' Khar—Bombay 21—October 31, 1945."

Doors burst open, one after the other, all over the house. On the ground floor a man's voice complained:

"I was just getting under way with a part of my book which has worried me for weeks."

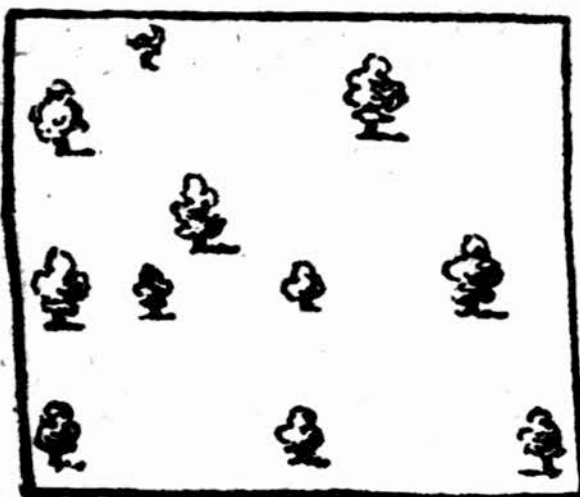
From the attic the Country Girl demanded: "How am I to finish this poem by post-time?"

On the second floor a child piped: "Will someone send the organ man away? We simply can't do lessons with that noise."

"I'll see to him," said Cook, grimly emerging from kitchen to hall.

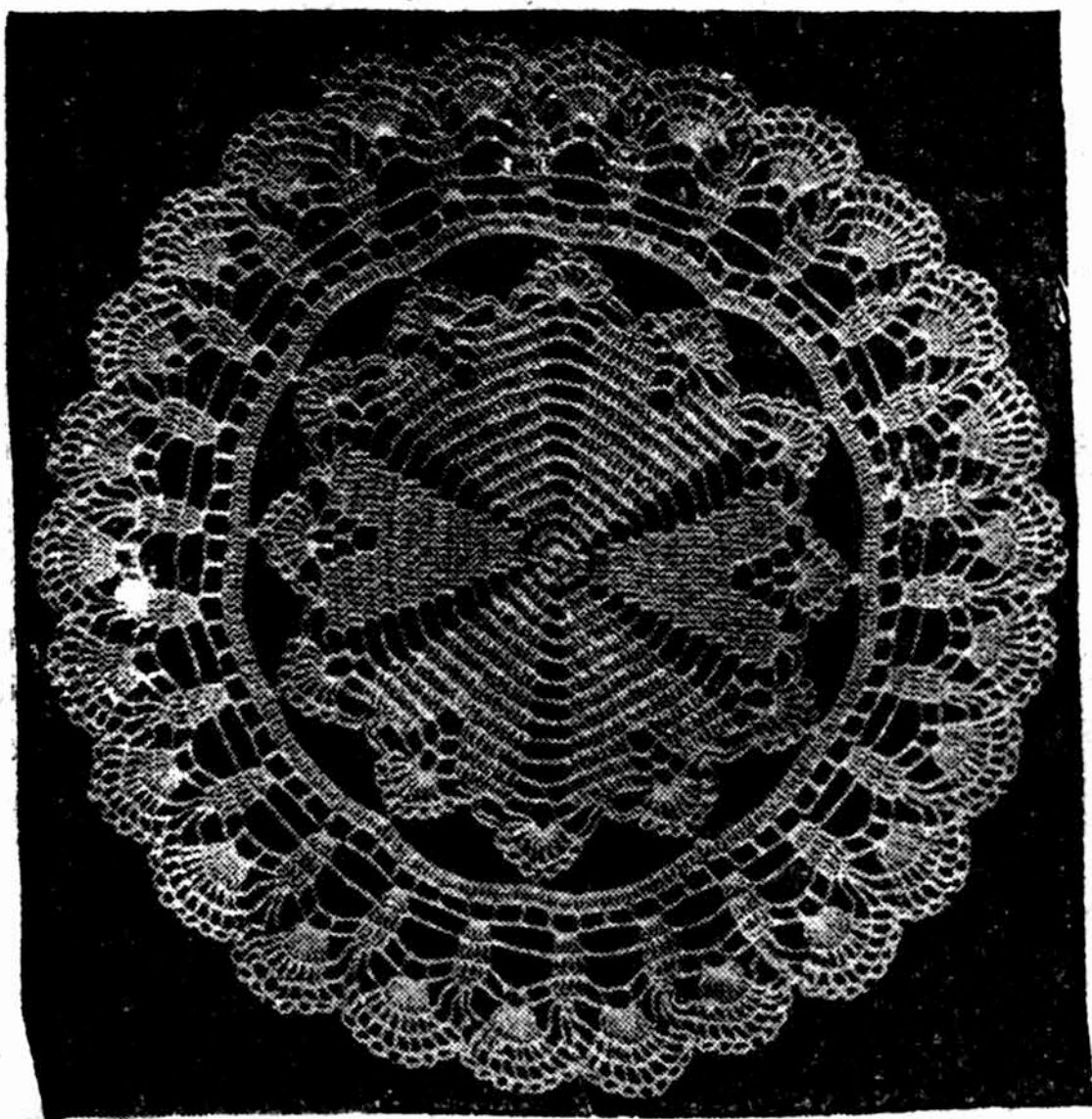
"If once we encourage them they will come regularly," said the novelist.

"It must be stopped at once," said the Country Girl: "this used to



Here is a field containing eleven trees. The owner wished to divide this field into eleven enclosures by means of straight fences so that each portion contained only one tree. What is the least number of fences he required?

## Lacy, Crocheted Doily



From this attractive ten inch doily, you can have two sizes. By making the center six laches and the regular size doily you will have pieces that are appropriate for luncheon sets. They will delight you so much that you will want to have one for every table. You still have time to make one for Christmas for your dear friends.

## Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI - THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

be such a quiet road."

Suddenly Cook reappeared.

"Was he rude?" asked someone.

"Well, I didn't like to send him off," said Cook sheepishly. "I didn't go any farther than the door. He's got wrote up on a card on the organ: 'Mentioned in Despatches. Unemployed till the next War.'"

And all over the house there was a clinking noise suggestive of pocket and purses.

Brother Shivendra Varma (15 years) of Benares has sent the following piece for publication:—

Wake Up! Wake Up!! Look, the dawn is breaking. The whole world is awake. Wake Up!

Wake Up! India awaits you. She needs your help. You are to make her free. Get up. Break her chains of slavery.

Wake Up! Behold, Injustice is done every where. The world is full

of selfishness. It is for you to raise your voice against tyranny and injustice.

Wake Up! Your fellowmen are ill-treated, and your brothers and sisters are insulted. But alas! still you are sleeping. Get up. Raise your voice against them. Resist them.

Wake Up! You have been asleep for a long time. Now the time has come to wake up. Wake Up. See the dawn is breaking. The whole world is awake. Wake Up! Wake Up!!

Waking The Sleeper

Snap pushed the button—pushed it thrice.

The house seemed quite forsaken. Thought he, "I know the cause of this. Unless I'm much mistaken.

"Snails sleep the dreary winter through. Their doors in autumn closing. So I had better jog along And leave Miss Snail a-dozing."

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"Snails sleep the dreary winter through. Their doors in autumn closing. So I had better jog along And leave Miss Snail a-dozing."

of selfishness. It is for you to raise your voice against tyranny and injustice.

Wake Up! Your fellowmen are ill-treated, and your brothers and sisters are insulted. But alas! still you are sleeping. Get up. Raise your voice against them. Resist them.

Wake Up! You have been asleep for a long time. Now the time has come to wake up. Wake Up. See the dawn is breaking. The whole world is awake. Wake Up! Wake Up!!

Waking The Sleeper

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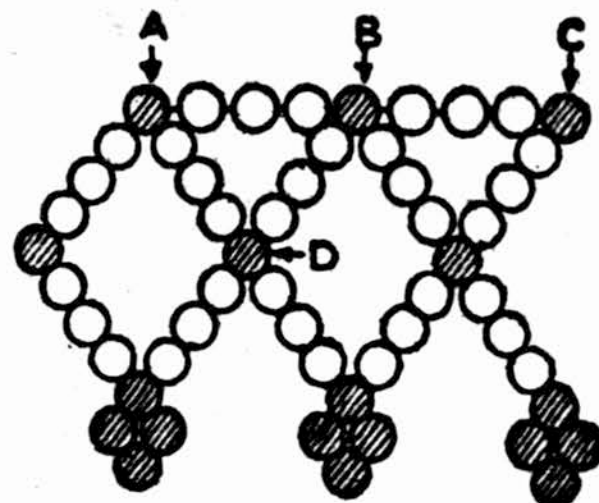
Snap pushed the button—pushed it thrice.

Sister Dolly Bharucha (16 years) of Peddar Road has written the following to help you make a good necklace:—

Would you like to make a charming bead necklace? Here is the way

Take two shades of beads, say red and gold; though, of course, any two colours which match one of your frocks will do equally well.

Begin by using a long strand of cotton and a fine needle: work with



the cotton double, and put a large knot at the end.

Thread one gold bead, three red, one gold, three red and four gold. Make a loop of these four gold beads by drawing the needle and cotton again through the first of these four, in the reverse direction. drawing the cotton quite tightly.

Add three red beads, one gold, and three red. Pass the needle and cotton again through the first gold bead of all. This completes one diamond.

Thread three red beads and one gold. These four form a straight edge at the top of the pattern (see A to B).

Now commence a second diamond, beginning from the point B. Thread three red beads; then draw the needle and cotton through the gold bead at D. Add three more red beads four gold and draw the needle through the first of these four, in the reverse direction, to form another gold loop.

Next, add three red beads, one gold and three red; then draw the needle and thread through the gold bead shown at B. This completes the second diamond.

Follow by marking the straight edge, B to C, and continue as described for the second diamond.

When you have made sufficient diamonds to go round your neck, fix a snap fastener and the necklace is finished.

Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided to start children's centres amongst the poor boys and girls of labour areas, and this work has been entrusted to Miss Lila Kulkarni. It has also decided to arrange for the Bari Workers' meetings every three months, and is thinking of convening an All-India



BROTHER JAWAHAR  
(Photo by Virendra Joshi, Broach).

Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' conference during the ensuing Christmas holidays. If it is finally decided to hold this conference, all those interested in children's welfare activities will be invited to attend it.

Boys and girls upto sixteen years old can join Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association as Members or Companions. Elders interested in the Movement can also enroll themselves as its Associates or Patrons. Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing nine pice stamps for postage. It will always be a pleasure to hear from you!

A foreign diplomat once walked unexpectedly into a room where Lincoln was blacking his shoes.

"Why, Mr. President!" he exclaimed superciliously, "do you black your own shoes?"

"Yes," replied Lincoln. "Whose shoes do you black?"

All Good Wishes from  
your loving,  
Dada

"Gulistan"  
Khar—Bombay 21

The teacher was giving the class a lesson on gardening.

"Now who can tell me what a herbaceous border means?" she asked.

There was a pause, then a small voice said: "Please, miss, it's lodger who doesn't eat meat."

"Do you remember that night I kissed you?" asked the young man-about-town.

"Oh, yes," replied the chorus girl.

"And you remember my saying that you would be mine, all mine, for ever and a day?"

"Yes, yes!"

"I was afraid you would."

## HUSBANDS:

### By Wives

The vegetables we grow are like my husband—always late.

My husband is such a good actor that he can deceive everyone but me.

I had the choice of a tall or a short man. I chose the short—I couldn't bear the thought of having to look up to a man.

I wasn't worried when, on marrying, I found my husband didn't love me. I knew my cooking would find a way to his heart. It has.

My husband is on the Stock Exchange; he always acts like a bull or a bear.

I have no reason to be dissatisfied with my husband; he can cook and do the housework.

## WIVES:

### By Husbands

I admit I was a little indiscreet when I told my wife the photograph she had had taken was a little too flattering.

When I arrived home late one night a black cat entered the house before me. I naturally hoped for the best, but instead a clothes-brush struck me squarely in the face.

My wife has her own opinion of me, and I should imagine from her attitude that it is not a very high one.

When my wife said I was the nicest man she had ever met, I naturally asked: "How much do you want?"

Since I fell for a face at a window, I always look straight ahead.



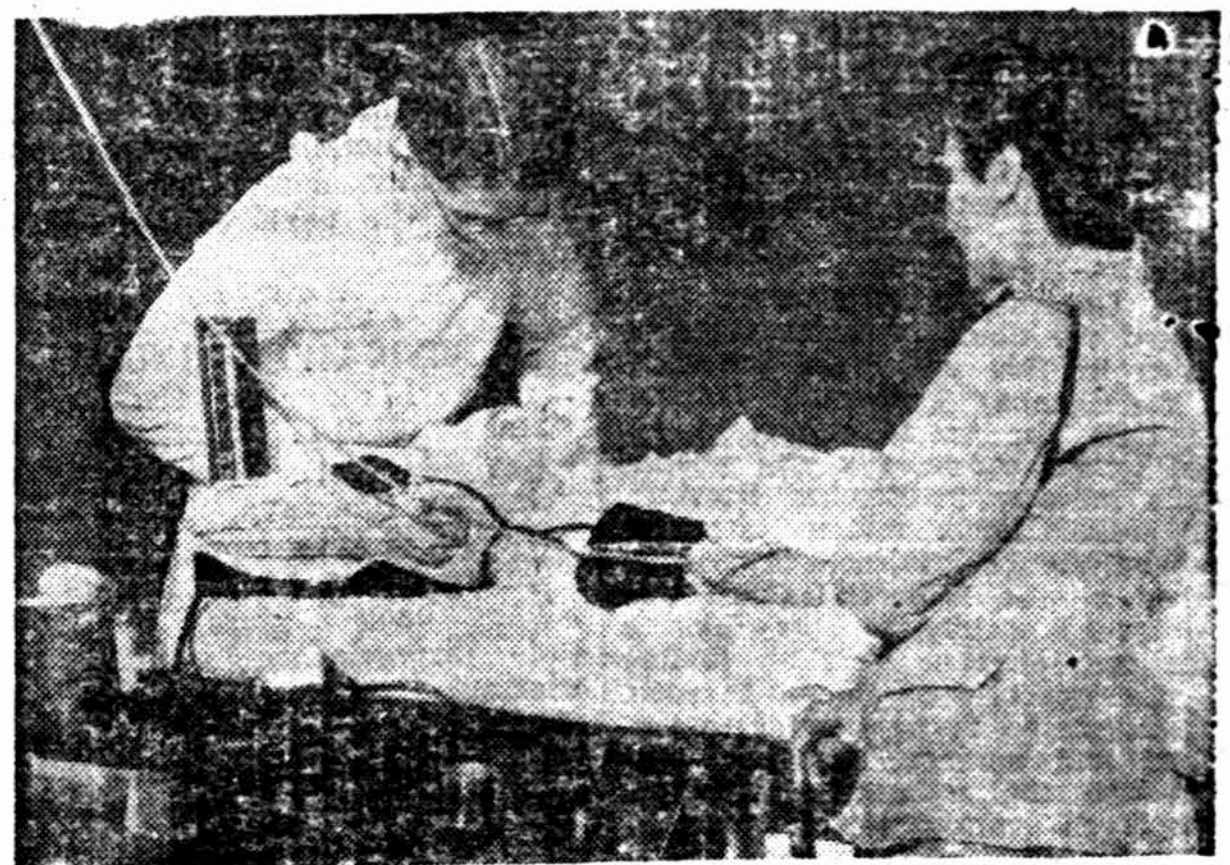
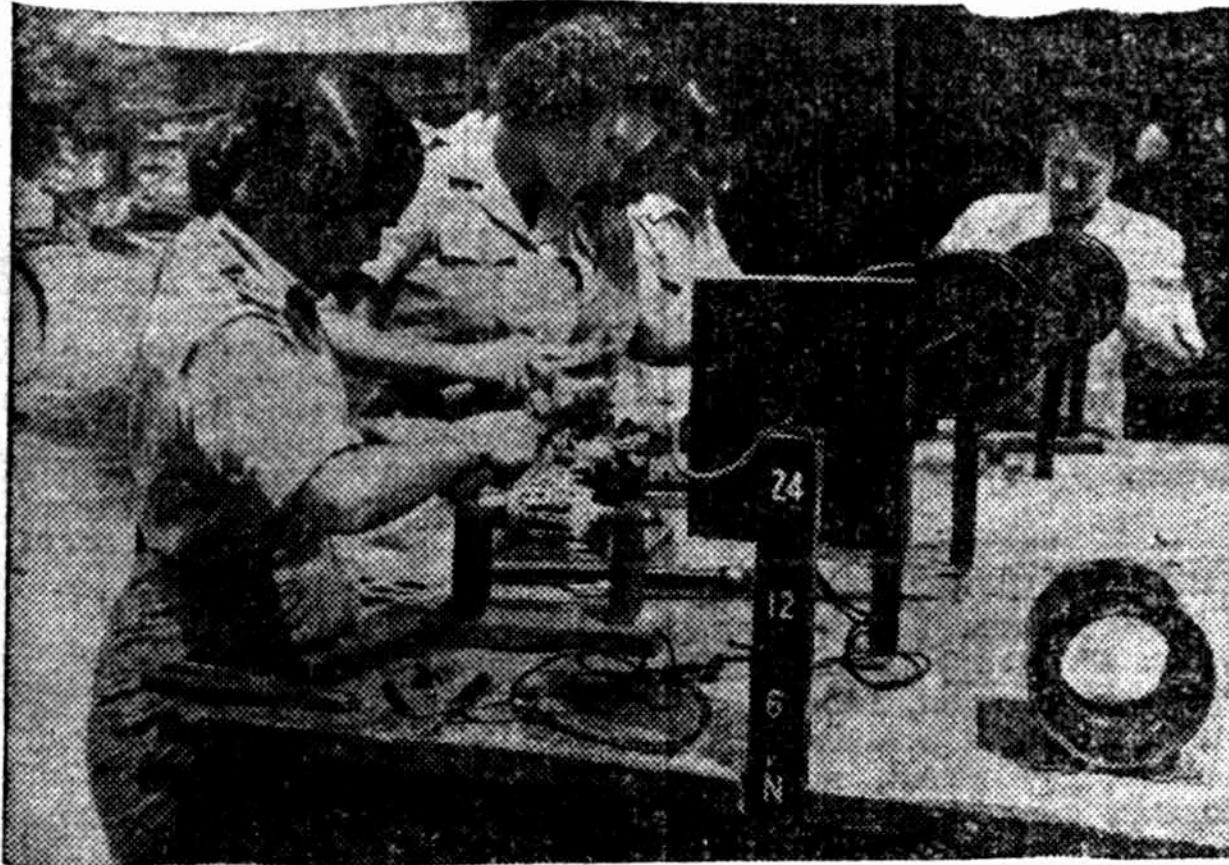
W.A.C.(I)s at 512 Command I E. M.E. workshops are expert armature winders. Their deft. hands work at a speed equal and often superior to that of men.

Pte. K. Patankar, Sgt. P. Shaw, Pte. S. Rao and Sgt. M. Sullivan engaged in doing what used to be considered men's work.



Millions of lives that might otherwise have been lost were preserved by the prompt administration of blood transfusions on the battlefield.

At the British Blood Transfusion Unit in Poona an R.A.M.C. officer helped by a W.A.C.(I) gives a blood transfusion.



## Let us talk it over—

With what admiration did one read the stories of the Soviet guerilla girl Tanya who sneaked into the enemy camps and killed many a Nazi and finally laid her life for the Fatherland.

As one saw with bated breath the Russian picture 'She Defends Her Country' one wondered how we would have faced the monster attacks of enemy bombers, tanks and machine-guns? Would there be a Tanya amongst us—or were we only inheritors in name of Chandibi and Laxmi of Jhansi?

Perish the thought! Our women who faced without so much as a sigh police batons and lathi charges and may easily win umpteen Victoria Crosses in passive resistance fight, too have their counterparts who can flourish a sword and man a machine-gun

to hold the foe at bay. But the irony of it all is that we do not know where they are and what is to become of them all!

In 1940, when the skies in the Far East were none too clear, the coy and sweet looking Laxmi Swaminathan went to Singapore as a doctor. But soon war broke out in the East and the mighty empires fell like ninepins. But Laxmi didn't come back among the thousands of refugees, and there was no news about her for months on end.

And now we feel proud to see Laxmi emerge from the blacked-out news as the leader of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment of Women, who organised themselves in Jap-occupied Malaya and Burma. They fought our battle along with their gallant brothers-in-arms of the I.N.A.

The memory is still fresh in our minds when two years ago, the Government of India decided to send women labourers down the coal mines thus flouting the International Labour Convention which they had ratified in 1938.

And what happened when we raised a cry against this flagrant breach in

the press, on platforms and in the Assemblies? The Government came forward with a dozen excuses some of which, to say the least, were just too silly.

Ah! Didn't the benevolent Labour Member look to the convenience of the mere workers by providing work to their women folk so that they could remain near their men? The war for Four Freedoms was on and it was only necessary to localise the male labour and thus avoid coal shortage and keep well-fed the war machine.

Now the war is over and the Government of India have decided to reimpose the ban on employment of women under coal mines—from February 1946! Six full months after the war is over—can anything else beat this record of the bureaucracy? This delay in removing the injustice which is being done to the women labourers is unnecessary and inexcusable now that there is no paucity of male labour which can easily be had for employment in the place of women.

The Rising Sun has set. The nation, which cried hoarse for babies and more babies and even allowed former laws on eugenics favouring birth-control to lapse in order to be able to grab and guard the 'Greater East Asia' is now considering a revised population policy, and birth-control measures on a national scale may be adopted to suit the nation's new pattern.

But can Nippon escape the ghosts of the bayoneted and butchered Chinese babies?

Leela

## Study-Nook

FOOD & MILK. By Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. Aundh Publications As 8/-

This small pamphlet of twenty-three pages is the first of the series of publications of the All-India Women's Conference and as such it is very welcome in its revised edition. For it gives a concise yet comprehensive view of food problem which have become of grave concern in India but about whose cause the layman is all too ignorant. By giving facts and figures in food and milk production of other countries like the United States and Britain the point for taking bold measures by government is well stressed.

## Indian Women's Magazine

(Introduction Number) Re. 1/-.

In the mushroom growth of periodicals, journals and cine-magazines which a cosmopolitan city like Bombay has seen of late, the absence of a magazine devoted and managed entirely by women was keenly felt. And so we hail in our midst this new magazine which will make its appearance every fortnight.

The get-up and varied contents of the Introductory Number are promising. Herewith our best wishes for the success of its 'mission' of fostering universal goodwill and communal harmony.

## W. R. I. N. Cadets

Even the R.I.N. is no more man's preserve. Eve has invaded the field here too, and a new corps of W.R.I.N. cadets, modelled on the famous 'Wrens' of England are being trained in H.M.I.S. 'Feroze' the R.I.N. training establishment. A day at sea is part of the curriculum, to give the trainees their proper sea legs. Photos show: (Left) Princess Indira Varma of Cochin, and a fellow cadet about to visit a sloop lying in the docks. There will be little that the princess does not know about warships by the time she becomes an officer. (Below) A party of W.R.I.N. cadet officers with their instructor aboard 'H.M.I.S. Sulej'.







## INDUSTRIAL COURT CASES

"DIGEST OF THE INDUSTRIAL COURT CASES," 1939-44, prepared by K. R. Wazkar, M.A. LL.B., Secretary, Industrial Court, Bombay, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay. Price Rs. 12/-.

The Government of Bombay constituted the Court of Industrial Arbitration in 1939 under the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938. The Act is, at present, applied to the cotton, silk and woollen textile industry in Bombay Province. The booklet under review attempts an analysis of the case law established by the Industrial Court, and is intended mainly to serve as a guide and reference book for finding the decisions of that Court. As such, it is calculated to be helpful to employers and workers. The table of cases and the alphabetical arrangement of the various topics involved in them will facilitate ready reference. With growing consciousness of its rights by organised labour in India, a compilation like the Digest with the widely appreciated by all concerned.

V. G. K.

Readers of Jim Corbett's 'MAN-EATERS OF KUMAON' will be pleased to hear that this exciting book has been selected by the Book of the Month Club of America and is to be distributed to its members sometime in 1946. A second edition has recently been published by the Oxford University Press in India. The price has been reduced from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 5/-, and more illustrations have been added.

## VEGETABLE GARDENING

"VEGETABLE GARDENING" by S. M. Munivenkatappa, M.A. Printers The Hosali Press, Bangalore, pages 40, price Rs. 10, 1945.

There is a scarcity of good books on vegetable gardening in India by experienced writers. This booklet unfortunately does not seem to satisfy that need fully. No doubt the general hints on cultivation at the beginning of the booklet, the essay emphasizing the need for growing vegetables in the country, and the useful but brief notes on individual vegetable crops certainly help the novice. The 'statement of some Indian vegetables' contained in the booklet is rather incomplete. We hope the writer will be able to add more details under crop heads, and a really comprehensive statement in the next edition of this little book.

B.L.D.

## CIVIC LIFE OF INDIA

CIVIC LIFE OF INDIA by 2nd M.B.L. Bhargava Ed, Revised and Enlarged, by Mrs. Sumitra Bhargava, M.A., D.T.P. 269 Rs. 3 (The Upper India Publishing House Ltd, Lucknow).

The book gives a factual and dispassionate of facts relating to social and economic life, religious, political and national movements, education (including recommendations of the Sargeant Committee), Indian States and local self-Government in India. The various factors making up life in India, are acutely analysed and stated with moderation. After studying all aspects of life in India and Indian problems the authors express the hope that a United Nation and a United State will emerge, to the glory of the common motherland,—the India of Asoka and of Akbar. The book is not only a compendium of information about his country which every Indian should possess; it is an excellent introduction to a more detailed and specialised study of any one or more of the current aspects of life in India.

N.H.P.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

WHITHER BARBARA, by John Joachim Carlsson, published by Lion Press, Lahore, price Rs. 4/8.

WORLD IN FRANCHISE, by Leopold Schwarzschild, published by Thacker & Co., Bombay, price Rs. 9/12.

THIS INDIA, by D. F. Karaka, published by Thacker & Co., Bombay, price Rs. 6/14.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS, by Dr. D. R. Prem, published by Indian Publications, Birmingham, price 1/-d.

PORTRAIT OF A GUTTER INSPECTOR, by Dr. D. R. Prem, published by Indian Publications, Birmingham, price 1/-d.

A MODERNISTS' EXPERIMENT, by Sudhen Mozumdar, published by Himalaya Publications, Patna, price Rs. 12.

HOMER, by S. K. Ghose, published by Himalaya Publications, Patna.

LUCRETIUS, by K. Ahmed, published by Himalaya Publications, Patna.

FROM YERWADA MANDIR, by M. K. Gandhi, published by Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad.

ENEMIES OF INDIAN FREEDOM by Swami Dharma Theertha, Pp. 56, Re. 1 (Happy Home Book Depot, Krishnanagar, Lahore).

India is moving in a vicious circle: without self-government, no social or economic progress; without moral and material welfare, no political freedom. How to get rid of this circle? The author says: abolish self-imposed social and religious segregation, including the vivisection into castes; cultivate a nobler and wider community-consciousness by dissolving the smaller group mentality, nationalise your life and create a brotherhood of citizens, a family of the common motherland. This work must go on along with the political struggle for swaraj. The author lays down a programme for social and political work, including free education and adult franchise. That is the price of liberty. Whether one agrees or does not agree with the author's generalisations, it must be

## "WHAT IS INDIA"?

"WHAT IS INDIA" by George Henderson, published by the People's Publishing House, Price: 8 as.

The absence of an authoritative presentation of the case from a reliable quarter and in a lucid style has been often the cause for confused study of the Indian situation by all those foreigners whom the war brought in the largest number ever known to visit India. For them the booklet under review will be the most welcome contribution.

It is written by a British Communist who made it possible for himself to make sustained studies of the Indian affairs despite the hardship of the war.

It deals with all the political problems that baffles political acumen of the Indian national leadership as well as the fraternal expectations of sympathetic foreigners. He does it with thoroughness which is an amazing piece of authorship because of the limited space he takes for the treatment of the big subject. The People's Publishing House rightly dedicates the publication to the cause of progressive Indo-British co-operation. Nothing can serve the laudable purpose more effectively than a dispassionate study of the Indian issue with the aid of this rather lately produced work of unbiased study.

D. C. H.

THE PURPOSE (A Playlet of Ekala-vya) by Kailasam pp. 88. Rs. 2. (Madhav Sons, Gundupanth St. Bangalore City).

This is a powerful and moving dramatic piece in two Acts, through which the author, gently and yet deeply instils into the mind of the reader, the necessity and grandeur of harnessing action to a noble and unselfish purpose. The book is suitable, not only for private reading, but also, for staging by and for the benefit of "my youthful brothers of my motherland," to whom it is dedicated.

N.H.P.

said that his arguments are bravely set forth and supported by facts and considerations which are truly arresting. A thoughtful and thought provoking book deserving study by Indians. Particularly it is a challenge to orthodox Hinduism. N.H.P.

## WOMEN OF THREE ARMIES

(Continued from Page 7)

Control Commission. Her diminutive toy panda and teddy bear have moved with her everywhere she's been and now sit on her desk at her headquarters in Berlin.

## DER RUSS'S CRETTCHEN

Tatiana, who is 32, is dark, short and slender. She believes in close family life and thinks that women, at least once they're married, should devote their main energies to keeping their home. When she speaks of

this she does so wistfully, for she herself has not seen her husband in over four years. Both have been in the army since 1941, but their paths never crossed. Now she is eager to go home, hopeful of being able to begin again the home life which was so suddenly destroyed when Hitler declared war on Russia. Lieutenant Petroff was born and reared in Leningrad. After finishing her education she taught languages and physical culture at a high school. She speaks both English and French perfectly, although she has never been outside Russia until now.

When the war started in Russia, she was immediately called up and commissioned as a lieutenant and attached to the hospital at Leningrad. There she remained, throughout the terrible siege of the city, sharing the cold and hunger of its inhabitants and constantly under shell-fire. When the tide turned and the Russians advanced westward, the hospital moved too, and she with it, through Russia, the Baltic States, eastern Germany and up to Stettin. When the war ended she became an interpreter at Russian headquarters here.

In Berlin life for Russian girls is very similar to that of American and British girls: they are billeted together, eat in army messes, work eight hours a day and, since the war ended, have one day off a week. Most of the Red Army girls who were here early in the occupation have returned home to take up civilian life again and help in the reconstruction of their country. But there are still several hundred girls left—telephone operators, nurses, doctors, secretaries and interpreters.

Tatiana is completely feminine in looks and viewpoint. Asked whether she thought women should take an even greater part in the government of her country, she replied "You know I don't think women have a head for that sort of thing. And certainly once they're married they cannot successfully divide attention between home and a job."

Tatiana's thoughts on the role of women coincide with the ideas expressed by Subaltern Gillian Gambler-Parry.

"The trouble with most women in politics is that they are not really representative of women," Gillian said. "If we could have more mothers and housekeepers in Parliament I'd be for it, but under present conditions the women who should be in simply haven't the time to spare outside their family duties."

## SPORT IN BRITAIN

(Continued from Page 25)

champion. He gained the honour by winning the National Cyclist Union's contest in the fast time of 2 hours 5 min 57 secs. beating the star London rider, A. Derbyshire, by 38 secs with E. Larkin (Hemsworth) third in 2 hours 7 min 24 secs.

Last year's winner, A. Harding (Middlesex) was fourth and B. Smith (Yorkshire R. C.) who recently won the 100 miles (161 kilometres) championship, was fifth.

First in the Brighton-Glasgow race was Robert Batot, of France, whose aggregate time was 25 hours 22 min. 5.7. secs; D. L. Jaggard (Ealing) was second in 25 hours 27 min. 28 secs. Batot also won the last lap from Newcastle to Glasgow in 7 hours 7 min 25 secs. So satisfied are the authorities with the event that they have decided to hold a 2,000 mile race next year.

After giving the private a dressing down for being late in returning with supplies, the sergeant demanded: "O.K. let's hear how it happened, Miller." "Well, I picked up a chaplain along the road," explained the offender, "and from then on the mules couldn't understand a word I said."

The American proudly exhibited a small scar.

"See that?" he said. I got it when I fell from the window of a room on the forty—fourth floor of the sky-scraper where I work."

"The forty-fourth floor, and you weren't killed?" gasped his friend, incredulously.

"No, I was lucky—I fell inwards."

A broadcaster who was new to Broadcasting House stopped a very polite B.B.C. announcer and asked: "Excuse me, but could you direct me to the Talks Studio?"

"I'd love to help you," smiled the announcer, "but I'm afraid I can't. You see, it would mean that I should have to point!"

## MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

A WIFE IS A GREAT COMFORT DURING ALL OF THOSE TROUBLES THAT A BACHELOR NEVER HAS!

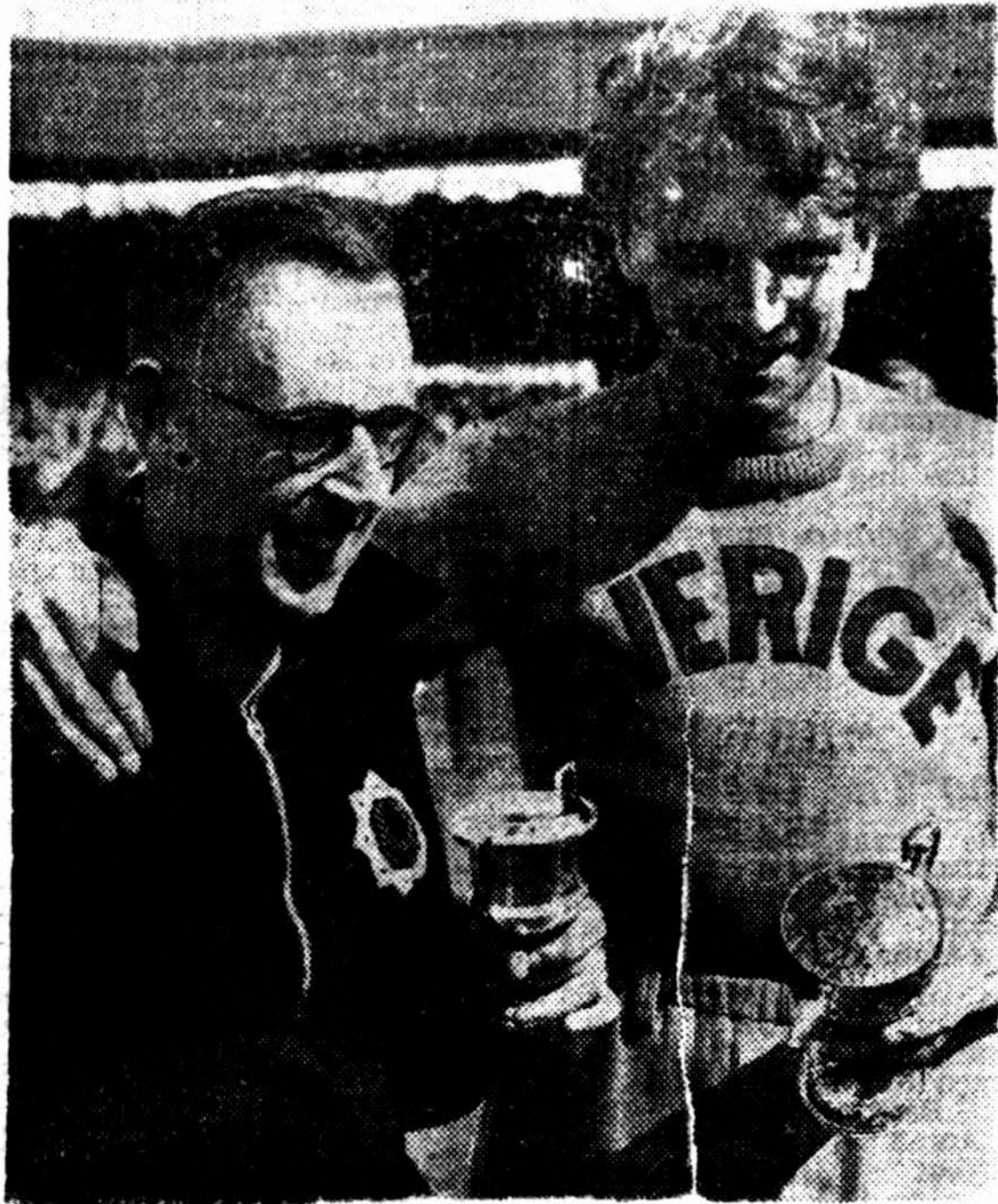


5-13



# SPORT IN BRITAIN

By Frank Coles  
Sports Editor, London "Daily Telegraph"



Sidney Wooderson and Arne Andersson, with their cups, after their mile race.

The boom in British athletics has begun in no uncertain fashion. The first important meeting since VE-day was staged by the Amateur Athletic Association at the White City, London, on August Bank Holiday and a huge crowd of over 60,000 enthusiasts saw Sydney Wooderson, England's former holder of the world mile record, narrowly beaten by the Swedish champion, Arne Andersson in a thrilling mile race.

Though defeated, Wooderson, put up a magnificent performance. He lost by only 2½ yards, the winner's time being 4 min. 8.8 secs. With only 100 yards to go, Wooderson was in the lead and then Andersson, three years the younger man and with many more opportunities for running and training during the war years than the great little Englishman, tore ahead to gain the winning advantage.

After the race Andersson paid Wooderson a great compliment by saying that he believed the Englishman was capable of a 4 min. 1 sec. mile on a Swedish track.

"I should like to have another race with Andersson", Wooderson said afterwards. "He is a great runner but considering I have had little practice this summer I am satisfied with my form. I don't agree with those who think I should have done better if I had waited longer before going into the lead. I certainly took a gamble but that did not lose me the race."

Sweden's other famous runner, Gunnar Haegg, also won his race at the great White City meeting. He took part in the two miles and was much too good for England's Douglas Wilson. Haegg finished 120 yards ahead of Wilson and his time, 9 min. 0.6 secs, is a new British record, the previous best being Lovelock's 9 min. 3.8 secs. in 1936.

## War's Aftermath

Surely, even if a little slowly, British athletics is regaining the high standard it had reached before the outbreak of war. This optimistic conclusion is based on the achievements accomplished on the track since the war in Europe ended.

In the years immediately preceding September, 1939, a marked increase in the interest in the competitive standard and the numbers taking part in amateur athletics was noticeable. The work of the National Fitness Campaign to provide better facilities for track and field athletics had just begun to produce results. And a definite improvement in the

coaching and organisation of athletics in all types of schools had also begun to show tangible signs of progress.

The war not only stopped this progress but brought amateur athletics in Britain almost to a stand-

**Surely even if a little slowly British athletics is regaining the high standard it had reached before the outbreak of the war... Further the recent summer meet in the White City unearthed starlings who may one day flit as stars on the cinder track.**

still. Championship competitions in all branches of the sport were suspended, clubs were denuded of active members and ceased to function, the Universities, for so long the main source of supply of Britain's outstanding athletes, gave little or no thought to sport. The calls of the Fighting Services and national war production naturally claimed priority over all other activities.

By the end of 1942, however, the chances of invasion had greatly decreased and, with the Services recognising athletics as a big asset in promoting physical fitness, the sport was resumed to some extent in its competitive form, though the number of meetings and the standard of performance were a long way below the pre-war average.

Not until the present summer was it possible to get going again on anything approaching a full scale and the services still claim the majority of Britain's leading athletes. Sad gaps have been left by the loss in action of such famous athletes as Arthur Sweeney, Denis Pell, Jack Higgins, Harry Yelder and Guy Wethered, the four last-named being among the most promising of the younger stars. Others suffered wounds which have brought their athletic careers to an abrupt end.

## New Talent

Nevertheless, the 1945 season has produced a crop of talent some of which is already up to championship standard and, in far larger numbers, some who promise to become stars during the next few years.

Cyril Holmes, the Empire Games champion, has found Army life of great value for, at 30 years of age,

he can still clock 10 seconds regularly in the 100 yards (91 metres) and is Britain's leading sprinter. But youngsters like Michael Broadbent, of the Royal Navy, and Alan Grieve who, at the age of 18, has run the hundred in 10.1 secs. are close upon his heels and seem destined for international honours in 1946.

A whole crop of quarter-milers, all youngsters of 21 years or less, have come to the front this season and will maintain the high standard Britain has always attained at this distance. Alan Pennington, serving with the Army overseas, is still running well, but in J. Pantan, of Scotland, D. R. Ede and K. Hodgkinson, both of whom are young University students, and C. Denroche, Britain has a quartette capable of emulating the successful team of 1936 which won Olympic honours in the 4 x 400 metres relay event.

## Sprinters

Middle distance runners now prominent in Britain include the famous Sydney Wooderson who has returned to the track after a long illness; the young star Douglas Wilson who, in 1944, created a new British record in the 1½ miles; C. A. Burton, a London student; Harold Fox, of the Royal Navy; Austin Littler, of the R.A.F. and an amazing young discovery in D. R. Burnett who has produced performances which even Wooderson could not approach at a corresponding age.

A tremendous find in the High jump is a tall Scottish schoolboy, just 18 years of age, who has already established two new Scottish records

Long jumpers, weight-putters, javelin and discus throwers, hurdlers, walkers and long distance runners are plentiful among the schoolboys and in the pre-Service units. They are showing fine promise which enables the athletic authorities in Britain to survey the future with optimism.

The visits of British athletic teams to Europe and elsewhere, so keenly sought after in pre-war days, will be resumed with new young stars maintaining the standard of true amateurism and sportsmanship which Britain and the world expect from her athletic representatives.

## Golf Find

Another British golfing discovery has been made in John Shoesmith, 29 years of age professional at the Altrincham Club, who won the first prize of £300 at the £1500 tournament recently held at the Royal Mid-Surrey Club, Richmond. In the final Shoesmith defeated 40-year-old E. W. H. Kenyon, an international, by 3 and 2.

During the war Shoesmith helped to make Spitfires. His opportunities for playing golf were very limited, yet all through the Royal Mid-Surrey tournament he played with the confidence of a veteran and his greatest feat was to defeat Henry Cotton, the former Open Champion in the semi-final. He revealed the ideal temperament for big golf and is obviously one of Britain's most likely Ryder Cup players of the future.

Henry Cotton's own comment was: "We have found some more promising youngsters and have proved that there is a large and increasing public for golf as a spectacle."

One of the chief features of Shoesmith's play was his magic touch with a ten-year-old aluminium putter. In beating Cotton he holed putts from all distances and had only 13 putts in the first nine holes. Other young players in the tournament who revealed great possibilities for the future were F. Jowie, who defeated R. A. Knight in the first round with a score of 68 to 69, Cyril Goodchild, A. G. Harrison and W. H. Smithers.

## Wheelers

H. Simpson, of Barnsley, is Britain's new 50 miles road cycling (Continued on Page 24)



Andersson winning the mile race from Sidney Wooderson at the White City.



# The LAST PAGE

Conducted by  
**CHRONICLER**

Barricades we build!  
With life's scimitar we'll stop  
them the destroyers!  
Raise the song:  
"The dark hordes they won't  
last, ah no!"

Two parties contend: Life's  
trial this:  
Let your blood dance high:  
—Which side will you take?  
Even the query is a shame,  
Let million hearts affirm:  
Calcutta, Bengal's city, you  
would save.  
Let an Ounce of heroism then  
prove you.  
Saving not the slum's slummi-  
ness  
But removing it to make life  
human there.  
This terrible occasion take, to  
cut the grip of greed,  
And in the city enlarge equa-  
lity's plan new measured.  
Saving not yourself, dying your-  
self if need be  
To hold your country erect in  
a free world.

Do you find anything in this  
poem which might have upset the  
Allied war-effort, which might  
have given away information of  
value to the enemy, or which  
might have infringed Security  
provisions in any way?

The poem (from which a por-  
tion is reproduced above) is called  
"Barricades" and was written not  
by any hot-headed subversive  
young poet, but by Dr. Amiya  
Chakravarty, veteran Bengali  
litterateur and life-long Secre-  
tary-confidante of the great Ra-  
bindranath Tagore. It was writ-  
ten at a time when the shadow of  
an imminent Japanese invasion  
lay over Bengal. It was meant to  
rouse the indomitable spirit of  
the people for national defence.

But the censor at Bombay  
thought it would bring the hea-  
vens down, imperil the safety of  
the British Navy and cause a  
split in Allied ranks if this poem  
was allowed to cross the oceans  
and reach America.

And thereby hangs a tale!

## Dangerous Poetry!

In the autumn of 1943 an American professor was passing through Bombay. Meeting an Indian intellectual he expressed a desire to read the translations of some modern Indian poetry reflecting the mood of the people in relation to the outstanding world issue of the day. This young Indian had already translated 25 patriotic poems, mostly from Bengali—including two by the late Rabindranath—and offered them to the American professor who was so delighted with them that he decided to get them published in America as soon as he reached home. This is how the Professor tells his story:—

"About 20th December I put all my papers through the British Censor. These included 25 poems translated from Indian languages into English. The poems were in rough MS. form. They included two, written by Rabindranath Tagore the night before he died. These and others were very valuable.

"Of the 25 poems, only 3 were returned to me. I wrote to the office of Censorship soon after, but the poems were withheld."

With a delightful irony the Professor has now written to the office of the Censor: "Now that the war is over, the further retention of these poem MSS. can have no bearing on the military situation. I shall, therefore, very much appreciate your release of them."

As if their retention EVER had any bearing on the MILITARY situation! How COULD "Bengal My Bengal!" by Buddhadev Bose affect the military situation?—

Only now

I realise you, Bengal, my Ben-  
gal! . . . . .

This ferocious march of greed,  
this dance of death  
Is bound to break down in its

own fury  
And that primal peace  
Pulsating in unison  
Will win its way and spread  
The green of life all over the  
world.

To-day the military bastards of  
base  
Capitalism may parade noisily  
In hordes and hordes.  
Tingling their swords a1 over  
the world To-day.

They do not know, my Bengal,  
Of your ambrosia, the happy  
strength

You have churned through cen-  
turies,

The complete life, where ripe-  
ness is all.

You have been a victim of end-  
less sorrow

Only where you were weak.

But in your strength, you are  
invioiate

Beyond raids and invasions.

Or, again, how could Bishnu  
Devi's inspiring song "The People  
For Ever" (one of these 25 "dan-  
gerous poems") jeopardise the de-  
fence of India—or of England or  
America?—

How many brigands have raided  
our country, how many  
times?

Ravaging village on village, pil-  
ling up cruelties, crimes!

How many 'bulbuls' have rav-  
ished our grains,

Mothers have crooned of tyran-  
nical reigns,

In spite of it all the proud spirit  
remains

Of the people forever!

The peasant, the potter, the  
fisher, the blacksmith, the  
boatman, the weaver!

The soul is immortal in this  
immortal country of mine.

And hence out of Death's deep  
mouth comes music ada-  
mantine!

The reasons for which these  
poems were not allowed to reach  
America is obvious: they are not  
MILITARY reasons, but POLITI-  
CAL, imperialistic reasons! Such  
literature published in America  
would have given the lie direct  
to British imperialist propaganda  
which was then depicting Indian  
nationalists as a gang of Fifth  
Columnists prepared to sell their  
country to the invading Japs.  
These poems were withheld for  
the same reason as Confere N.  
G. Jog's "CHURCHILL'S BLIND-  
SPOT: INDIA" was not permitted  
to go abroad, to reach—even  
Churchill himself. It is the same  
reason for which fourteen vital  
lines were cut (with scissors!) out  
of a short story dealing with the  
food queues that I had sent to  
an American magazine. But I  
suppose it is no use grumbling  
about it. The Censor—whether he  
deals with letters, newspaper des-  
patches or films—is an age-old  
ally of imperialism. He will go  
when imperialism goes. (Or will  
he even then?)

## "Flame And Cooling Water"

"He is weaker today than he  
used to be, for nature must have  
its way, but the old fire is still  
there, the old charm, and those  
soft eyes of his still remain a  
strange mixture of flame and  
cooling water."

This is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
writing about Gandhiji in a Fore-  
word he has contributed to the  
Second (and cheaper) edition of  
that monumental volume enti-  
tled "GANDHIJI" which was pre-  
pared and published last on the  
occasion of the Mahatma's 75th  
anniversary. Priced at Rs. 12/8  
the new edition will be out this  
week and no doubt will be wel-  
comed by those who were fasci-  
nated by the 1st edition but were  
unable to buy a copy because of  
high price.

Writing in his best literary  
style, Pandit Nehru pays a ten-  
der and touching tribute to the  
Mahatma in the course of this  
Foreword and even for that alone  
the book is worth buying and  
keeping. Here are a few extracts:

"But how can a book tell us  
about him and his strange and  
wonderful personality that has  
gripped the millions of India?  
How can we find out from the  
printed page wherein lies that  
elusive and rarest of qualities  
which makes a man tower  
above his fellows and leaves its  
impression on the ages to come?  
This little man has been and is  
a colossus before whom others,  
big in their own way and in  
their own space and time,  
are small of stature. In this  
world of hatred and uttermost  
violence and the atom bomb  
this man of peace and goodwill  
stands out, a contrast and a

challenge..... where does his  
strength lie, wherein this power  
and authority? Has he drunk  
somewhere from the secret  
spring of life which has given  
strength to India through the  
ages?.....

"We who have known him  
for these many years in all his  
moods and activities and tried  
to fathom what lay behind  
them, what distant horizon  
held his eyes, are still far from  
the end of our search. As ever  
he eludes us, though outward-  
ly none can be more obvious  
than he is. Often we do not  
understand him; we argue with  
him and get angry sometimes.  
But the anger passes leaving us  
rather ashamed of our lack of  
balance and restraint. Only  
that pervasive influence re-  
mains and he seems to become  
the vehicle and embodiment of  
some greater force of which  
even he is perhaps only dimly  
conscious. Is that the spirit of  
India, the accumulated experi-  
ence of the millennia that lie  
behind our race, the memory of  
a thousand tortured lives?...."

## "Among The Great"

Said the great Tagore once:  
"Dilip Kumar possesses one great  
gift: he wants to hear, which  
is the reason why he can draw  
out things worth hearing."

In his book "AMONG THE  
GREAT", Dilip Kumar Roy amply  
demonstrates this great gift. He  
has listened to Romain Rolland,  
Gandhiji, Bertrand Russel, Ta-  
gore and Aurobindo not only with  
reverence but with intelligent un-  
derstanding, and recorded his im-  
pressions of these great ones and  
his talks with them, in a volume  
of abiding interest. His approach  
is that of a humanist-cum-mystic  
but he is an objective reporter  
too, and his exhaustive notes of  
his conversations and correspon-  
dence with the great ones are in-  
valuable for anyone who tries to  
understand the five great perso-  
nalities discussed in this volume.

To me, however, his personality  
portraits are of the greatest in-  
terest. Here, for instance, is a  
vignette of Romain Rolland—

"His appearance was soft and  
bore no striking feature. With a  
pale face, liquid green eyes, a  
frame stooping and frail, a com-  
plexion astonishingly shallow, a  
voice mellow but not deep, he  
was, in the beginning, rather dis-  
appointing, to say the least. And  
yet there was something in him  
that beckoned to you, a magnet-  
ism that cast a spell, a charm  
that grew imperceptibly on you  
and gave you even more than it  
promised. . . . Yes, the more you  
knew him the more you found  
him irresistible. . . .

"I often visualise him, retrospec-  
tively, sauntering slowly past a gay  
cafe in which I sat, one among a  
party of pleasure-hunters. He was  
alone. An air of languor and other  
wordliness hung about him. His  
sallow, wistful face with its sharp  
outline was tilted upward, his shoul-  
ders bent in a slight meditative stoop.  
For a while he stood poised on the  
rim of the blue lake, immobile like a  
statue, his solitary figure silhouetted  
against a strip of roseate sky en-  
framed between two ridges. He gaz-  
ed on the wondrous scene like one  
entranced. . . . Suddenly, with an  
effort, he wrenched himself free from  
his mood of dreaming and gathering  
himself recommenced his walk. . . .  
Then a sentence of his began to re-  
verberate in my mind: "A man wor-  
thy of his name must learn to be  
solitary for all, to think alone for  
all." It epitomized the life of Ro-  
main Rolland."

## Music And The Mahatma

One of the most interesting parts  
of the book records a discussion on  
music and art between the author and  
Mahatma Gandhi who was then con-  
valescing in a Poona hospital (1924).  
When Gandhiji learnt his visitor was  
a musician, he said: "Why words in-  
stead of music? Won't you sing for  
a poor convalescent?"

So Dilip Kumar Roy went in the  
evening with his "Tambura" and en-  
tertained the Mahatma with devo-  
tional songs of Mira and Kabir. En-  
couraged by Gandhiji's appreciation,  
he said: "I feel that our beautiful

"AMONG THE GREAT, by Dilip  
Kumar Roy, Nalanda Publications,  
Sole Distributors: Vora and Co., 3,  
Round Building, Bombay 2. Price:  
Rs. 10.

music has been sadly neglected in our  
schools and colleges."

"It has—unfortunately", the Ma-  
hatma agreed "and it is high time  
for us to make up for it. For it  
would be a tragedy if our beautiful  
music were to die from sheer popu-  
lar neglect and indifference."

"I am very glad to hear this, Ma-  
hatmaji," I said, "because, to be  
frank, I was under the impression  
that art had no place in the dic-  
tionary of your austere life. In  
fact I had often pictured you as a  
dread saint who was positively aga-  
inst music."

"Against music—I!" exclaimed  
Mahatmaji as though stung. I was  
startled. "Well, I know, I know," he  
added resignedly. "It is not your  
fault if you should have drawn such  
a picture of me. There are so many  
superstitions rife about me, that it  
has now become almost impossible  
for me to overtake those who have  
been spreading them all over the  
place."

Later on, the Mahatma amplified  
his views on art and asceticism and  
how he reconciles them:

"I do maintain that asceticism is  
the greatest art in life. For what is  
art but beauty in simplicity and what  
is asceticism but the loftiest mani-  
festation of simple beauty in daily life  
shorn of artificialities and make-be-  
lieves? That is why I always say that  
a true ascetic not only practises art  
but lives it."

"And to think," he added animated-  
ly, "that I should be dubbed an en-  
emy to an art like music because I fav-  
our asceticism—I, who cannot even  
conceive of the evolution of India's  
religious life without her music! Why,  
it is the limit!"

## Talking About Books:

Pandit Jawaharlal's long-awaited  
new book DISCOVERY OF INDIA  
will shortly be published by Signet  
Press of Calcutta.

A translation of Krishnachandrar's  
novellette, I CANNOT DIE, has ap-  
peared in China.

The first GORKY ANTHOLOGY to  
be published in India is announced  
by Kutub Publishers.

The latest (sixth) volume in Upton  
Sinclair's series of Lanny Budd no-  
vels is DRAGON HARVEST which  
brings the story up to the collapse of  
France. The book has not yet reach-  
ed India but the latest issue of OM-  
NIBOOK contains a condensation.

The American newsmagazine TIME  
devotes quite a few columns to a re-  
view of Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing's  
book, WITH NO REGRETS, brought  
out in America by John Day (Pearl  
Buck's firm). Says the reviewer:  
"Krishna Nehru's brief, informal au-  
tobiography provides an intimate in-  
troduction to the First Family of In-  
dian passive resistance. . . . (it) is  
no guide to the tortuous complexities  
of Indian politics. Nor is it even  
Gandhi propaganda. British impe-  
rialists may read it without risk of  
apoplexy. But for most westerners  
these gentle reminiscences will help  
to bring alive the sensitive, ascetic  
man of dreams and action who will  
probably inherit Gandhi's sainted  
'khadi' (sic) during modern India's  
most crucial years."

By "khadi" presumably, the TIME  
reviewer means "gaddi"!

## "Othello"

John Gilgud seems to have revived  
interest in Shakespeare. After his  
brilliant interpretation of Hamlet,  
other local groups are following up  
with other Shakespeare pieces. The  
Theatre Group wants me to announce  
that they will be presenting Shakes-  
peare's "Othello" at St. Xavier's Col-  
lege Hall on the 14th and 15th inst-  
ant in aid of the Theatre Library.

The Theatre Group is a cosmopo-  
litan group of young and talented  
stage enthusiasts.

"Othello" will be produced by Sut-  
tan Padumsee and Deryck Jefferies  
—and it is the third Shakespearean  
classic to be produced in the last  
two years by these two young pio-  
neers who are working to spread mo-  
dern stage technique. The first two  
were "Macbeth" and "The Twelfth  
Night" the designs of which created  
a sensation when these plays were  
staged.

"Othello" is the first of the three  
Plays, planned for production by The  
Theatre Group in this season. The  
other two are "Music at Night" by  
Priestley and "Chitra" by Tagore.

"Othello", the producers claim,  
will also embody an interesting ex-  
periment in the use of black and  
white costumes against a coloured  
background of a very imaginative  
decor and also in a most effective  
use of incidental music.

Tickets priced at Rs. 4, Rs. 2/8,  
and Rs. 1/4 are already available at  
Rythm House, Rampart Row, Bom-  
bay.



# Flying As Fast As Sound

## Supermarine Spitful

By Oliver Stewart

Although it is descended from that most famous of all single-seat fighting aircraft (the Spitfire), the Supermarine Spitful is in fact an entirely new machine. And although it is to-day one of the fastest military aircraft in the world, its makers believe that it has built into a capacity for development equal to that of the Spitfire.

The central fact about the Spitful is that it is entering the most difficult region of high speed flight; the region close to the speed of sound. Special effects occur at this speed and they produce results which demand special measures for their proper treatment. At 750 miles an hour at sea level or at lower speeds at height, the air tends to build up before the wings and fuselage of an aircraft in a sort of bow wave and the designer must so shape and so finish his aircraft that its performance is not unduly affected by this compressibility drag.

It is in order to cope with compressibility that the Spitful is one of the first British fighters to go into production with a laminar flow wing; a wing so shaped that it parts to air with the smallest possible shock and so smoothes the way for ultra-high speeds. In addition the whole of the exterior surfaces of the Spitful are finished with the utmost care so that they are perfectly smooth—all for the same purpose, that of allowing the aircraft to slip through the air with the least drag.

### Small And Neat

Rivets are all counter-sunk, for instance, and are then treated with filling so that they smooth down to fuselage or wings. The hand can be passed over these parts without

being able to feel where the rivets are.

In general appearance the Spitful follows the ordinary single-seat fighter formula. It is a small, neat little machine with the pilot's cockpit rather far back along the beautifully shaped fuselage. A large bubble type canopy gives him an extremely good view for the manoeuvres of combat. This is aided also by the down slope of the forward part of the fuselage, where the Rolls-Royce Griffon engine is housed.

The Spitful wing shape differs from the Spitfire wing in plan form chiefly in having a straight taper instead of an elliptical shape. The elliptical wings of the Spitfire are world famed and distinctive; but they have their disadvantage especially from the production point of view.

All metal construction is used. In the early part of the war against Germany the custom was adhered to by many designers of using fabric covered control surfaces although all other parts were metal covered. There were certain special reasons for this. But fabric covering is not admissible for very high speeds because it deforms so badly. The consequence is that the Spitful has all control surfaces metal covered. The metal covering of the wings is comparatively stout also in order to prevent deformation.

The equipment of the new fighter follows the latest practice. It is arranged for pressurising the cabin to enable pilots to work at great altitudes, and the armament consists of four shell-firing cannon mounted

in the wings and fixed to fire forwards in the line of flight.

### 2050 H. P.

The power developed by the Griffon "61" engine has been given as 2050 H.P. But in any event it will vary with any particular mark which may later be installed. The absorption of these high horse powers presents a special problem to the airscrew designer. An airscrew with extremely large diameter is a drawback because the undercarriage of the aircraft must then provide the necessary ground clearance and the result is a high, stalky undercarriage. But in order to keep the airscrew diameter down blades must be added.

In this way propellers have gradually been adding to the number of blades. The first constant speed airscrew to be fitted to fighters were three bladers. Then came four and now five bladers. But there are obviously torque problems when five blades are used and the aircraft is a small one. It may be caused to swing when taking off as the pilot opens the engine.

The solution to the problem of keeping airscrew diameter down without introducing undesirable swinging tendencies is the contrarotating airscrew, which may be of six blades or more, half of them rotating in one sense, half in the other. But single-seat fighters of extremely high performance, with powerful engines can use five-bladed airscrews, and the Spitful is at present fitted with a five-bladed airscrew.

In its manner of construction, the Supermarine Spitful embodies

several new and important features. The most noticeable thing for those who are accustomed to the Spitfire is the inward retracting undercarriage. The Spitfire undercarriage retracts out, the wheels going up and out into houses in the undersides of the wings, and this arrangement inevitably makes for a comparatively narrow wheel track. A wide track is desirable, however, for it gives greater ground stability.

### The Designer

The wings of the Spitful are so constructed, on what amounts to a single-spar system, that there is room for the wheels to retract inwards while still providing accommodation for the cannon.

A final word must be said about the designer of the Spitful. He is Mr. Joseph Smith, and he was right-hand man to the late R. J. Mitchell, designer of the Spitfire. Mr. Smith has been responsible for successive modifications to the Spitfire and for the bringing into effective service of various forms of this famous fighter for low level use, high level photographic reconnaissance, for bombing and for rocket attack. But the Spitful is from end to end Mr. Smith's own creation.

It is in the line of the Spitfire, as has been said, but it carries the single-seater formula much farther and makes use of the knowledge that has been gained during six years of war operations. The fastest Spitfire is officially credited with a speed of 450 miles an hour. An official figure of 460 miles an hour has been given for the maximum speed of the Spitful.

The dimensions of the Spitful are as follows:

Span 35'; Length 32'; 7- $\frac{1}{2}$ "  
Height 13'; Wing area 210 sq. ft.  
and Weight 9,000 lb.

It was night-time somewhere on the continent of Europe. The great onslaught of the Allied Armies was sweeping all before it. But no victories are won without casualties. And now, in the covering darkness, the stretcher parties were out, searching for the wounded.

There were big areas to search. Too big for men alone to cover in time to save lives. Only the mercy-dogs could cover the ground at incredible speed, aware of the scent of every human creature in a wide radius: only the mercy-dogs, trained to the utmost sensitiveness, who dropped by parachute next to their stretcher-bearer-controllers, who never failed to find a wounded man, to bring succour to him.

An urgent message must go between two mobile units. Radio silence is essential. Speed is essential. Only the message dogs can get the message there in time. Trained to ignore all distractions, whether the noise of battle or the sight of game they flash straight to the unit. And up to 400 yards they are as fast as radio.

### Sensitive And Alert

Mines are suspected in this area. They must be detected and cleared before the troops advance. There may be mines for which mechanical detectors are but the mine-dogs will not fail. They will find them and indicate their position. And though they have been on active service for a long time, not one of these dogs has been killed. That is a tribute to training.

There may be secret patrol work to be done at night; there are dogs who give silent indication of the nearness of the enemy. There may be vital points to guard; there are dogs who will immediately show the near presence of an enemy and will defend their owner from attack. There may be escaped prisoners to track; the specially trained dogs will not fail.

Most of these dogs, sensitive and alert in action, were trained in the

## THEY NEVER FAILED Dogs Of The Army

By Marion Slater

peaceful fields and woods of the English countryside. And most of them were known and loved, petted and cared for, by girls of Britain's Auxiliary Territorial Service who were kennel orderlies in the Dogs' Training School.

To this school came dogs from all over Britain. Mostly former household pets, many were loaned for war duties by owners who were unable to accommodate them during the war, or given by families who had been bombed out. They are mostly Atsations and Alsation crosses, Labradors, Lurchers, Collies and Mongrels.

When they arrived they were met by an A. T. S. driver and two kennel maids; they were given a number like any recruit joining the Army; kept under observation for ten days, and given tests to find out for what work they were most suitable; then they were medically examined, taken to the dentist, and given their inoculations, just like any soldier.

After this they were ready to begin their training. Each dog was allotted to a platoon, and an A. T. S. clerk kept a wall chart showing every detail of the dog's progress through the school.

If a dog fell sick, it was taken to a well-equipped hospital run by an A. T. S. Corporal and a staff of eight A. T. S. girls, and so devoted did they become to the dogs that many a time they would sit up at night giving special food and treatment to a patient on the danger list!

In the Training Bays the A. T. S. girls fed, groomed and exercised the dogs daily, and special kitchen A. T. S.

cooks prepared the dogs' food; in the paddocks they romped with the dogs "of duty". In fact, they undertook all care of the dogs except the actual training, which was done by men qualified for years in the highly specialised job.

### Hard Work

Most of the girls were formerly kennel maids—and the few who weren't to be in the future, so fond of dogs have they become. Yet it was hard work. They had to be up at 6-30 in the morning, parade for duty at 8-15, clean out the

kennels, scrub the dogs' bed-boards, groom the dogs—about ten to each kennel, maid—exercise them on country walks of about four miles a time, feed them and wash their bowls, keep the kitchen clean; and most of this amidst the clamour of eager, alert, vociferous dogs. The kennels were always as clean as hospital wards, and as fresh and free from smell, unless it were the faint, pungent smell of disinfectant.

I talked to a dozen girls or more who were engaged on this work. Each one told me she wouldn't have changed her job for any other in the Service. Every dog who has been part of Britain's armies fighting overseas, in the front line, in a mined area, in desert or jungle, is likely to be known to some girl of the A. T. S. who knows and understands his individual ways, and probably has her own pet name for him.







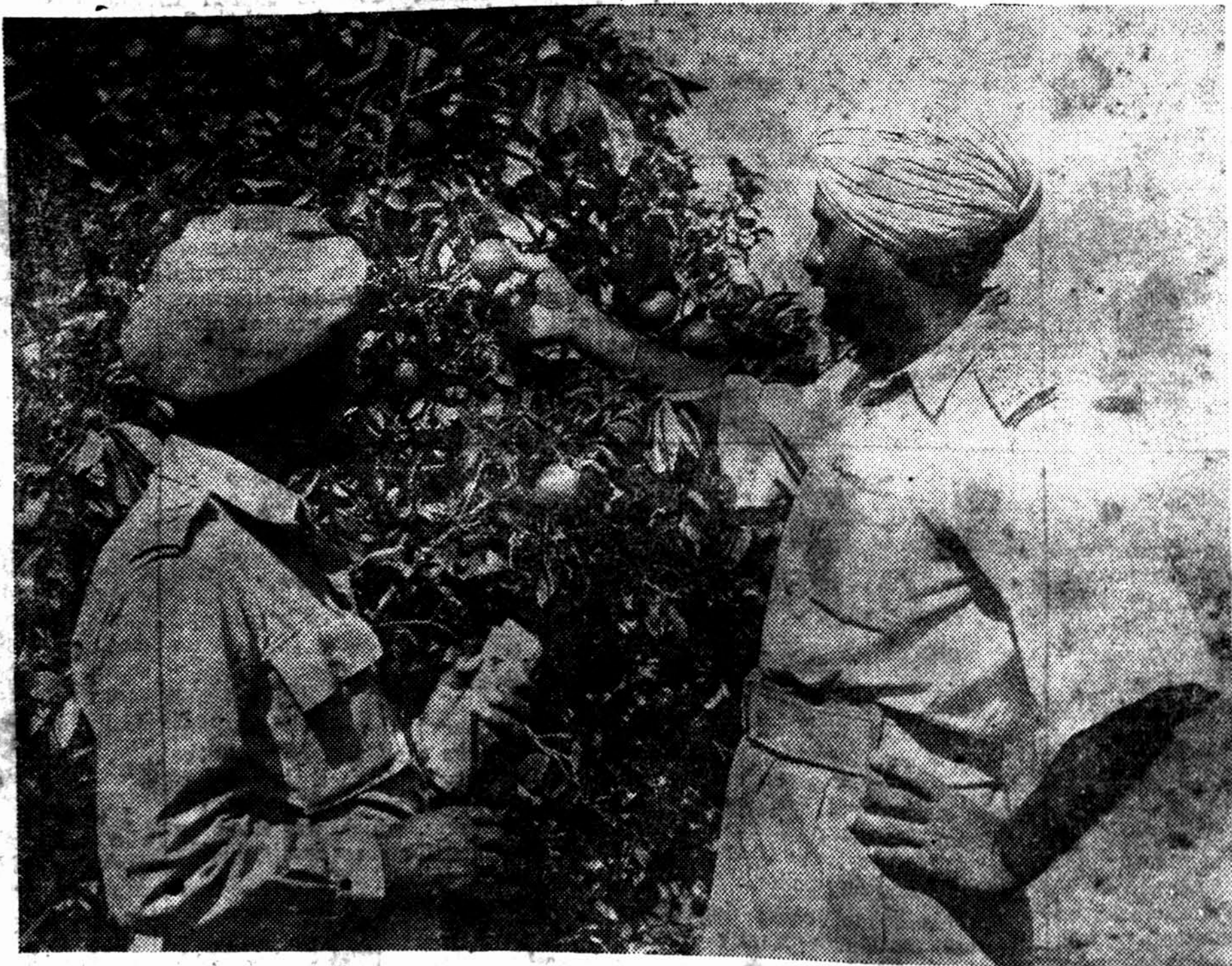
Indian sepoy makes friends with two boys on a settlement.



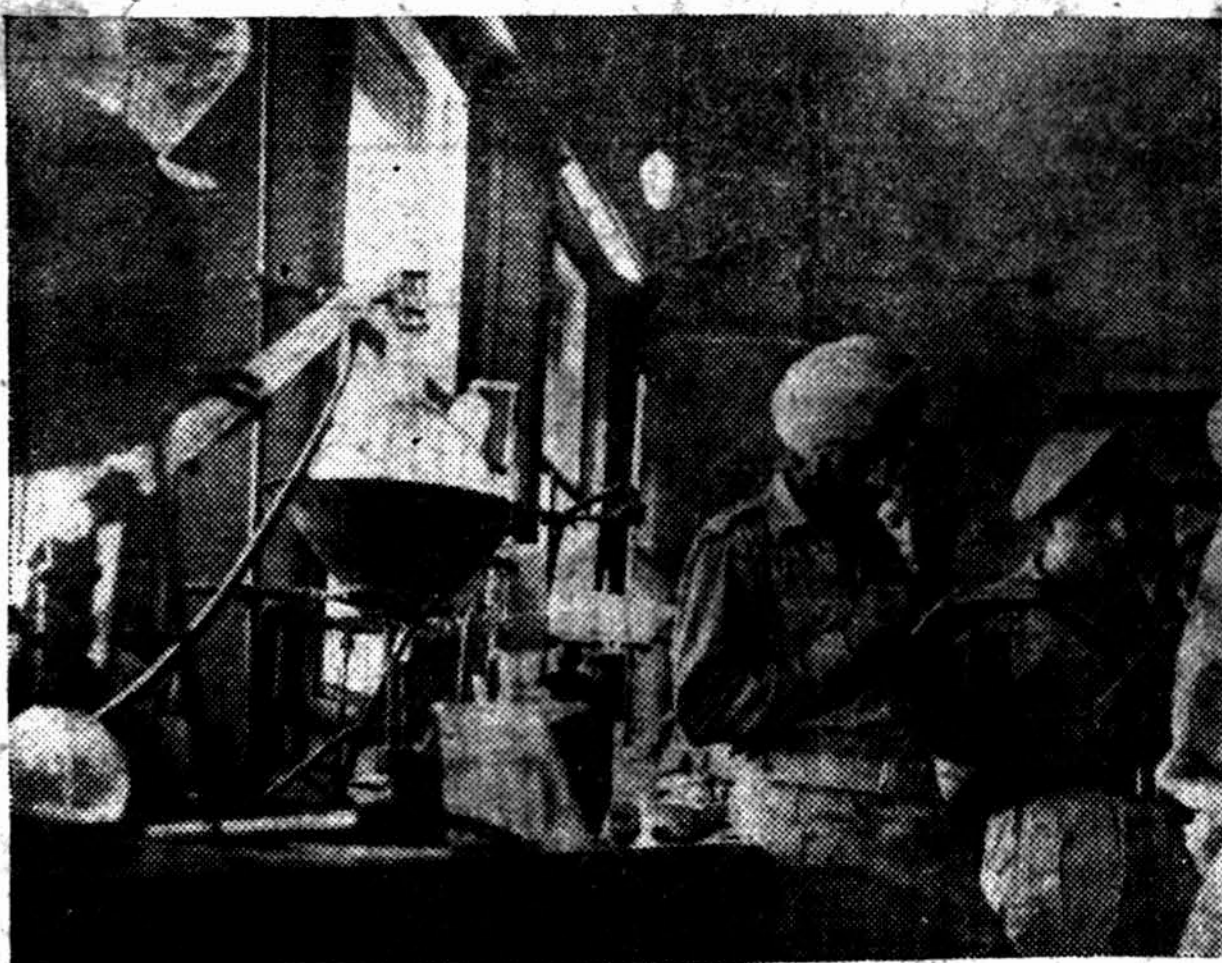
General view of type of surroundings and farm life on a settlement.

## In Holy Land

*Indian troops are visiting various settlements in Palestine to learn something about modern farming methods.*



Fruit of the garden of Eden: Students of an agricultural course examine oranges for which Palestine is famous.



Students take notes inside the Soil Research Laboratory at the Hebrew University School of Agriculture.



Young lads on a settlement try their hand at road repairing.